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Focus

Power from a new kind of windmill

By Judith Frutig

Chicago
With world energy supplies in critical demand and their costs soaring, businessmen and scientists are looking to sun and wind as clean and limitless sources of power.

One answer, they are finding, is windmills.
In Detroit, John Z. DeLoe, the shaggy-haired engineer who walked away from a \$850,000 post as a General Motors vice-president, has created a new kind of generator. If it works, the DeLoe windmill will produce enough energy to heat 1,000 homes and store what's left, cleanly and cheaply.

Engineers who have examined Mr. DeLoe's idea say it appears more efficient than other solar energy inventions. The glass company financing the project likes it because SOLAIR, as Mr. DeLoe calls his invention, looks cheap to build, economical to run, and requires a lot of windows. Scientists at Arizona State University are experimenting with it.
In Sandusky, Ohio, government scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are building a 50-ton, 160-foot high, 100-kilowatt windmill at the Lewis Research Center. It is part of a \$25-million, five-year NASA project in the field of wind energy.

Out of the lab

The windmill will be erected next summer in a 7,600-acre deer-stocked forest reserve near an old Atlas Missile test stand.

"Wind isn't the sudden savior of the energy picture," said Dr. Robert Ragsdale, chief of NASA's solar energy program. "All of a sudden we won't stop coal mining or switch down the nuclear plants to switch to sunshine. But it is one other energy alternative, and we are moving on it. We are at the point now of taking it out of the lab and into the real world."

There are already 175,000 old-fashioned, water-pumping windmills on U.S. farms and ranches. Half of them are either in good working condition or capable of being repaired, according to a survey by the New Mexico State University College of Agriculture, conducted at the request of energy-conscious ranchers in the southwest.

"The energy crunch and profit squeeze have led ranchers and farmers all over to look for ways to save," said Morgens Rasmussen, author of the study. "There is a rapidly growing demand for the old-fashioned pumpers."

As a result, windmill sales, nearly extinct three years ago, have made a solid comeback. In fact, the two major windmill companies in this country report they are currently unable to keep up with demand.

Public acceptance awaited

"Wind energy is clean," said Dr. Ragsdale. "It's always available and pollution-free. The name of the game is public acceptance. We are looking for efficient new ways of using old sources."

And that is what SOLAIR and the NASA wind energy project are all about.

The first step in building a DeLoe windmill would be to cover a 20-acre hillside with black asphalt, says the inventor, and cover it with a one-foot-high glass house, open only at the bottom and tapering into a triangle at the top of the hill.

The contraption would work like this: Sunlight, shining through the glass, warms the air entering from the bottom. As the air heats it rises up the hill into a 300-foot-high tapering aluminum stack (crowding air makes it move faster). And as the air roars up the stack, it turns a set of propellers inside the tube, which turns a shaft that powers an electric generator.

For more power, a second windmill propeller, set on top of the stack, catches whatever is blowing on the outside.

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Israeli Army patrol moves across lower slope of Mt. Hermon

UPI photo

New tactics: Israelis vs. guerrillas

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
Both Palestinian guerrillas and the Israeli Army are using new tactics in the latest round of fighting on the Lebanese slopes of Mt. Hermon.

Guerrillas in south Lebanon report the guerrillas have shifted from their earlier "suicide missions" to attack Israeli civilian settlements to ambushes against Israeli military patrols and strongpoints near the Lebanese border.

Said a guerrilla last week, in which four Israeli soldiers were wounded, apparently triggered the new fighting, which followed a break in the winter snowstorms and fog banks

which interrupted hostilities for about five days.

In response, the Israelis are harassing the Arqoub region which they call "Fatahland" (after the Al-Fatah guerrilla organization), an area of about 75 square miles on the Lebanese side of the ridges where the Israeli, Syrian, and Lebanese frontiers converge, near Mt. Hermon's 9,000-foot summit.

Raiders rare since 1973

Palestine guerrillas first established themselves there by agreement with the Lebanese Government in October, 1969. Israeli troops have entered the area and fought the guerrillas there on numerous occasions, but rarely since the October, 1973, war until this week.

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By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Back to 'Fatahland'

Where Israel stands—a close-up

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

When you get to Lod airport to fly out of Israel by El Al Israel Airlines there is one final reminder of the threat under which Israelis live. There is the most meticulous body and baggage search you are likely to find at an airport in the world.

Each item is carefully inspected. Your transistor radio is dismantled. Each orange in the bag of fruit you have is squeezed to ensure it is not masking a grenade. The security guard is apologetic: "You are friendly, but we cannot afford to take any risks."

Determination to survive takes precedence over need to compromise

The reason why was underlined Monday when two men, still unapprehended, fired bazooka shells at an El Al airliner about to take off from Orly airport, Paris, for New York. The shells missed the El Al plane but hit a near-empty Yugoslav aircraft, wounding two people.

Just as there is the painstaking caution about the individual traveler lest he be a potential hijacker, so there is the same painstaking caution—if not suspicion—about proposals for the next move in Israeli troop withdrawals from occupied Arab territory on the way toward a com-

promise settlement in the Middle East. The question asked is: Will we be trading away advantages we now hold that will make it all the easier for the Arabs to destroy us—if that is indeed their aim?

Lasting impression

One of the lasting impressions one carries away from Israel after a stay there as guest of the National Federation of Israeli Journalists is a determination to survive. This determination has certainly been brought to the United States by Israeli Foreign Minister

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Record holiday travel surprises everybody

Recession just might be behind it all

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Now is the time to get away, it seems.

In what some travel experts see as a sort of mass exodus from inflation and recession, perhaps in a last fling before gas prices and unemployment lurch farther upward, Americans are racing to the sun, to the ski slopes, and to such traditional sources of entertainment as movies and the theater.

California's Disneyland has just had the biggest Christmas Day attendance in the 20-year history of the park. On the East Coast, Florida's Disney World also broke records with the best Christmas week since its opening in October, 1971.

Many other entertainment attractions in California and Florida also have had excellent or record-breaking Christmas seasons—from San Diego's Sea World ("best for 10 years") to Orlando's Cypress Gardens and Busch Gardens, back to California's Marineland.

Despite a bad start to the year because of the energy crisis, the State of Florida spilled over with excellent Christmas business. Reversing gloomy predictions, the Sunshine State's hotels, restaurants, and highways filled up at the last minute as thousands of vacationers from the North jumped into their cars and



Disneyland

One last vacation spin before prices prohibit?

surged South, often without any advance bookings.

To the North, the New England ski resorts have been suddenly doing a booming business after several lean years. Maine's Saddleback resort is typical, having just had its "best Christmas week for years." And the New England Vacation Center in New York has been "very, very busy" coping with the rush of inquiries.

For New York's theaters, too, it's been a bumper season, with some

Broadway theaters breaking box office records.

The Christmas season capped a record-breaking year for the nation's movie theaters. The year 1974 was probably the biggest for movie-going since 1946.

Even the battered airlines got some respite over the Christmas-New Year season. For Eastern Airlines, Jan. 5 was the best revenue day in the company's history. For American

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Comparing Ford, Democrat plans on oil, taxes

Leaders will try to mesh differences

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Ford and Congress now settle down to the complex and arduous business of welding their differing economic blueprints into one comprehensive package for the U.S.

As both strive to show the nation leadership, and as each keeps a wary eye on the other, it is clear that Americans almost certainly will end up paying less federal income tax but may pay up to 15 cents a gallon more for gasoline and home heating oil.

The struggle in Washington in coming months will center on

• The size of the tax cut and precisely who should benefit. At this writing, Mr. Ford (who was to speak on national television Monday night) reportedly wants a 10 percent across-the-board tax rebate for 1974, benefiting all Americans.

Democratic leaders, while agreeing on a tax rebate, say it should apply only to low- and middle-income Americans, though as yet they offer no specifics.

• How a reduction in oil imports should be achieved—whether through price increases, as Mr. Ford proposes, or through government allocation of supplies, or even rationing, as some Democrats advocate.

Despite their differing approaches, President Ford and leaders of the heavily Democratic Congress realize that the American people are demanding action.

"I have talked to the President," said House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma Monday, "and I have told him we will cooperate wherever we could. I hope we see eye to eye because we are all in the same boat together."

The Democratic program, disclosed Monday by Speaker Albert sets forth seven "immediate action goals," which Congress is urged to enact "on a very fast basis."

These goals, including tax relief for low- and middle-income Americans, lower interest rates, allocation of



By Paul Conklin

Americans await answers

credit, and help for the stricken housing industry, are couched in general terms, reflecting the fact that a consensus on details must be forged within a widely disparate Congress.

On the size of a tax cut, for example, Mr. Albert said it could be "as low as \$10 billion, or as high as

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U.S. student-loan agency puts squeeze on defaulters

By Clayton Jones
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Too many college graduates are trying to sidestep their school debts, U.S. officials say—and leaving the federal government with a bill of more than a quarter billion dollars.

As a result, the government's \$1 billion-a-year guaranteed student

MONITOR SURVEY

loan program—the largest single source of financial aid for the nation's college students—now is becoming one of the nation's most aggressive collection agencies.

A newly trained corps of 135 federal collectors is looking for—and finding—graduates who are defaulting on loans and forcing them to pay up.

Bankruptcy cop-out

For many graduates who have been unable to find well-paying jobs—or any job at all—repaying a multi-thousand dollar loan is too burdensome. Deep in debt, they use the legal escape hatch of declaring bankruptcy—and wipe out all obligations.

Dodging a debt this way means the fresh graduate loses little except his credit rating. But for the government which was banking on the intangible asset of the student's future earning power for repayment, there is little chance for recovery.

While student bankruptcy is increasing, more than 90 percent of the loan evasions are straight defaults by ex-students who cannot or will not pay.

The government has pumped more than \$7 billion into student loans since 1963. And more than \$2 billion of those loans are now reaching maturity at the same time the economy is squeezing the pocketbooks of recent graduates.

Loan agency 'asks'

"If we don't ask for the money, I don't think we are going to get it," said Kenneth A. Kohl, associate commissioner for guaranteed loans at the U.S. Office of Education.

So the new federal collectors are "asking." In the last six months of 1974, when vigorous collection began, twice the amount of owed money was rounded up as during the first six months.

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IRA seeks respectability via politics

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
The gunmen of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) are moving to exploit the paradox that while their organization now is outlawed in both Britain and the Irish Republic, their political arm, Sinn Fein, is not. IRA members, unacceptable as such to officialdom in both London and Dublin, are trying to establish themselves as worthy of dealing with, if they wear a Sinn Fein rather than an IRA hat.

An example of this is David O'Connell.

A month ago handsome schoolmaster O'Connell was proudly billed as chief of staff of the illegal "provisional" IRA. Now he speaks as respectable vice-president of Sinn Fein.

Associate defected

Unfortunately for Mr. O'Connell's public-relations drive, he is probably best known for his poor judgment in choosing associates. First came IRA heroine Maria Maguire, who defected to Britain and sold her story to the Sunday newspapers. Then came Dr. Bridget Rose Dugdale, the English actress whose bomb run in a hijacked helicopter and attempt to turn the IRA into high-class art thieves landed her with a long Irish prison sentence and a jail-born son.

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School aid: can it be more fair?

By George Monaghan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Who should pay for a child's education?

This question is stirring controversy across the United States as state lawmakers come under increasing pressure from poorer communities to devise "fairer" systems of distributing school aid.

Parents in city ghettos and in rural, economically depressed areas are arguing in courts with increasing success that local property taxes — on which most public school funding systems in the country are based — are not an equitable basis for determining which school districts get more funds.

Youngsters in poorer areas, they charge, inevitably wind up getting less funds, inferior schools, and a poorer education.

Courts in many instances are agreeing. At least eight states are under court orders to reform their school financing systems, according to a task force on school funding set up by the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Financing systems changed

In the face of the mounting legal pressure, 13 states have changed their school financing systems substantially since 1971. However, some wealthy school districts in such diverse states as Florida, Kansas, Maine, and Montana have filed suits aimed at overthrowing these reformed systems.

Residents in these well-to-do districts object to plans that equalize the amounts of money spent in all districts. They object to their higher property taxes going to support schools in poorer areas.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that inequitable school funding is not a violation of the 14th Amendment's "Equal Protection" clause. In doing so, the high court tossed the emotional issue "on the doorstep of the state legislatures," one educator put it.

Although only about 26 percent of the states have thus far taken steps to reform their school funding systems, most of them do have plans at various stages of consideration.

18 months elapse

In a landmark decision in 1973, the New Jersey State Supreme Court struck down the state's property tax-based system of school financing and gave the Legislature 18 months in which to come up with a new system. On Dec. 31, the 18 months were up,

and the Legislature has yet to provide any new funding method.

Gov. Brendan T. Byrne has filed a motion with the court asking it to order a redistribution of the state's current \$840 million in aid. If the court redistributes the aid, 123 of the state's 607 school districts would be forced to give up all state aid, and about 100 districts would receive large increases.

On Jan. 15 a special commission that has studied Connecticut's school financing is set to unveil a plan that its architects say is designed to appease wealthy districts and yet be acceptable to the district court that ordered the current system revamped.

Local control retained

Donna E. Shalala, a political economist at Columbia University who is in charge of the study group, says the plan keeps local control and local options — a frequent source of complaint about reformed systems — yet it also distributes more money to "property poor" and "property rich" districts alike. It keeps the state's current "flat grant" of \$250 per pupil, regardless of district.

An important element, says Miss Shalala, is that the wealthy districts will not receive less. The architects of the plan purposely avoided a "Robin

Hood" or "take from the rich and give to the poor" approach. And "special education" for the handicapped, blind, etc. will be increased.

Dr. John Callahan, director of the Task Force on School Financing for the National Conference of State Legislatures, says similar proposals are under consideration in other states, and these appear to be the best alternatives to the current property tax systems.

Limits imposed

Dr. Callahan says "the property tax can't vanish — that's impossible — but it can be more equitably administered." In 10 states with reformed financing methods, strict limitations have been placed on the amounts of property taxes that go to the schools.

Dr. Callahan points out that in seven states voters recently have turned down proposals to limit or ban property taxes, mainly because, he says, they have been tied to new expanded state taxes. Voters also show considerable concern for local control of schools.

Schoolteachers by and large support local control, which provides them with greater bargaining leverage for contracts and salaries.

The National Education Association, however, has been urging reforms, and has joined plaintiffs in suits challenging current systems.

★Record holiday travel...

Continued from Page 1

Airlines, Dec. 20 and 21 were the two heaviest traffic days ever.

Over the last couple of months the largest single vacation resort in the U.S., Sea Pines Plantation on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, has done "better than it has ever done" in its 16-year existence. The 5,000-acre, 2,000-bedroom resort's business was up 28 percent in November, 32 percent in December, and 48 percent so far this month as weary business executives sought its relaxation.

Neither state officials nor private operators are entirely sure of what is behind this sudden bonanza.

But they grope for a variety of possibilities, from sheer escapism, to a revived demand for family entertainment, to a "last fling" before unemployment gets worse and President Ford slaps some form of tax on gas.

"It's traditional that films and outdoor entertainment do well at a

time of depression," says a Disneyland spokesman.

People are spending money on entertainment, not in the stores, says a spokesman for San Diego's Sea World. And for reasons no one seems to quite understand, Americans have decided on the Christmas-New Year season as their big moment to get away from it all.

Welcome to some

For resorts and vacation states badly hit by the energy crisis during the first quarter of 1974, this largely unexpected reversal provides welcome relief.

The overall trend now seems to be of vacationers determined to get out of the back yard, but traveling shorter distances than before.

European travel has been severely cut back, Caribbean travel is mixed, and Florida and California appear to be getting much more than usual of their visitors in cars and from less-distant states.

The New Orleans and Gulf Coast areas also reported a good Christmas season.

Congress draws an attentive audience

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Rarely has any new U.S. Congress been awaited with as much interest as the one that convenes here Tuesday.

And with good reason. Congresses come and go every two years, with one much like another apart from a relative handful of new faces.

But this pre-bicentennial year Congress is different — perhaps one of the most radically changed in the nation's 199-year history. And it could trigger radical changes in the way the country's affairs are conducted. In fact, it already has.

Relationships change

Here's why:

● New relationship to the White House. Both the President and Vice-President have been chosen by Congress instead of the nation's voters (under the Constitution's 25th Amendment for filling vacancies in those offices). Mr. Ford, the new President, frankly told Congress three days after being sworn in last August: "I am your man."

And Congress is well aware that President Ford is "its man" in more than a constitutional sense. He served his entire 25-year pre-presidential political career in Congress and has shown himself to be instinctively Congress-oriented.

● New makeup. The new House of Representatives bulges with more newcomers (92 out of 435) than any House since 1946. They are almost uniformly moderate or liberal philosophically — and untraditionally assertive, already summoning the powerful committee chairmen to meet with them last week to justify why they should be re-elected.

"These new members," predicts one canny older member, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D) of New Jersey, "will have a much more important role to play than any previous freshman class."

● A new order. The House that convenes this week is barely recognizable from the old obstructionist House with a reputation for blocking and throttling everything from civil rights bills to social programs.

Internal reforms and the infusion of new members have dismantled the empire of the Ways and Means Committee and placed history's first black members on that committee (Rep. Charles B. Rangel (D) of New York) and the powerful Rules Committee (Rep. Andrew Young (D) of Georgia). "Reform is sweeping through the musty halls of Congress," admits one of Congress's keenest critics, Common Cause, the public-interest lobby.

● New boldness by leadership. Prodded by these changes and the new relationship with the White House, congressional leaders are beginning to reclaim some of the initiative surrendered long ago to the presidency.

Task force plan

House Speaker Carl Albert (D) of Oklahoma upstaged the President, two days before his State of the Union message, by revealing on Monday, Jan. 13, a congressional task force's program for the nation's economic recovery.

And if the veteran congressional leaders fail to be aggressive enough, others are waiting impatiently in the wings. Most conspicuously, there is the newly-elected chairman of rank-and-file House Democrats, Rep. Philip Burton of California, an ambitious and self-described "fighting liberal."

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Church may join presidential race

By Dwight Jensen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boise, Idaho

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho is thinking of joining the growing field of Democratic candidates for president of the United States in 1976.

Yet as he has found out from pollsters, 78 percent of all Americans hearing his name, ask, "Who's Frank Church?"

This recognition problem, he says, would be a serious weakness in a presidential campaign. But he also says, "This is going to be a 'dark horse' race." And of his 24 percent recognition, he says, "Even at that I'm better off than [Sen. Lloyd] Bentsen of Texas or [Rep. Morris K.] Udall of Arizona or [former Gov. Jimmy] Carter of Georgia, unless Udall's recognition has improved since he announced as a candidate."

Race widening

Should Senator Church decide to run he will join Messrs. Bentsen, Udall, and Carter as well as former Sen. Fred Harris (D) of Oklahoma in the Democratic effort to regain the White House. He also would join former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who has announced he will run as an independent.

In an ordinary year, Senator Church says he would never have thought of running for president. "I've always thought of presidential politics as being like heavyweight boxing: you always have the same aging champions. Nothing ever changes." But, he points out, Sens. Edward M. Kennedy (Massachusetts), George McGovern (South Dakota), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minnesota), and Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) — each of them, for one reason or another, has become a

noncandidate, and less-known men are seeking the job.

Senator Church says he probably will decide by the end of March whether to run, although he may not announce his decision until some time later.

Decisive factors

He said his decision will be based on three factors:

● Money. He estimates he needs \$250,000 to get to the "take-off point" — hire staff, travel, pay for the necessary literature, "make my campaign credible and make me eligible for matching money."

● Staff. Can he get the help of people experienced in national politics? He said he does not have much in national experience and should not run without this kind of competent help.

● Opponents. He seems unworried by any of the present candidates, although he indicates he might stay out if the Udall candidacy catches fire this winter.

Foreign-policy changes?

Senator Church says he would use the presidency, to make sweeping changes in American foreign policy. He would drastically cut military-aid programs, and other types of foreign aid would no longer be undertaken bilaterally. "We must recognize that the great problems that face the world are not susceptible to an American solution."

"We must cooperate with these other nations in extending aid to those countries that will accept this cooperative effort, and that will undertake effective population-control programs — because if you don't have population control the food cannot possibly catch up with the hungry mouths."

Western Europeans debate defense unity

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Western Europeans have plunged into a hot debate over greater cooperation on defense — after years of only occasional interest in the subject.

The controversy surrounding the so-called "arms deal of the century" — the question of whether U.S. or French fighter-jets will be selected to replace the aging F-104s in Europe — has helped to spur a new look at the cooperation issue.

But defense officials say that the major impetus behind the current effort to better integrate defense capabilities is the uncertain economic situation.

The countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are said to outpace Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union on defense. Yet a number of NATO officials privately argue that in a conventional war, Western forces would be badly mauled.

A number of factors are cited to explain this pessimistic assessment: bigger chunks of Western defense budgets must go to pay the increasingly all-volunteer NATO armies; many Western units are not stationed in the regions where they would most likely need to be if war broke out, and the morale and training of Soviet forces is reported to be exceedingly high.

Weaknesses outlined

But a major culprit is NATO's lack of compatible military communications systems, standardized weapons, or spare parts. In contrast, the forces of the Warsaw Pact benefit from a uniform range of Soviet equipment.

In recent weeks, two separate NATO committees have suggested that this situation makes the numerically smaller NATO forces even less able to deter an attack from the East, especially in an era when inflation is reducing the spending power of Western defense budgets.

At a meeting of NATO's Military Committee last month in Brussels, British Admiral of the Fleet Peter Hill-Norton revealed an embarrassing statistic to underline the impact of the alliance's lack of standardization. Sir Peter said that in a war simulation carried out in a recent NATO maritime exercise, nearly half of the 60 aircraft "shot down" were destroyed by their own side.

Two different systems

This was the result, Sir Peter said, of incompatible communications and target-acquisition systems. There are two completely different systems for naval communications in NATO. Five major navies use one, and three use the other. According to Sir Peter, this means that at time of war there is no guarantee that ships can communicate with each other.

The problem is not restricted to navies or to communications. On land, tanks operated by different armies need different fuel and spare

parts, and tactical air forces use five different sorts of ammunition.

Similar statistics are cited by the report on defense cooperation released last month by a subcommittee of the North Atlantic Assembly. The report, prepared by Gen. J. Van Eelsen of the Netherlands, argues that European nations in the future will likely have to give up the expensive production of separate weapons and obtain them from the United States.

But the only way this solution would be politically possible, the report maintains, would be for the United States to be willing to buy certain weapons from the Europeans — a step, the United States has, until now, been unwilling to take.

Ironically, as officials debate increasing standardization within NATO, intensive research is under way on a replacement for the only item of infantry equipment to become standardized throughout NATO — small arms ammunition.

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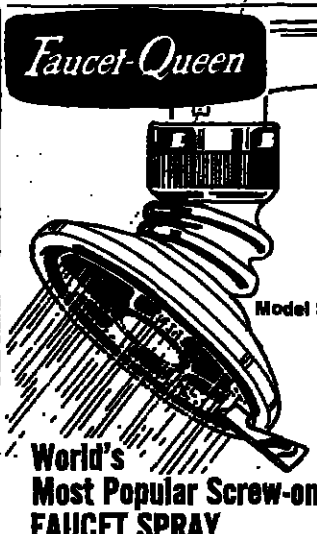
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Would you notice if water heater were off 4 hours? Power companies try to cut costs

By John Dillia
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Soon there may be something that Americans can do about soaring electric bills.

Power companies are exploring new ideas to cut costs, such as:

• Radio-controlled devices that will switch off home water heaters at times of peak demand.

In areas where this device is in use, it is said customers generally are not aware that their heaters have been cut back, as there generally is plenty of hot water in a tank.

• Special thermostats that will reduce air-conditioner use when temperatures go over 90 degrees.

As temperatures rise, more and more air conditioners are on for longer periods of time; under one system, a thermostatically controlled timer would operate air conditioners on 15-minute cycles — 15 minutes on, 15 minutes off — when outside temperatures go above 90 degrees.

Such devices, installed with homeowners' approval, could save power companies millions of dollars — and thereby help slow the upward spiral of electricity bills.

The savings come by shaving demand during the few weeks or days of peak electrical use. Power firms must build millions of dollars of extra generating capacity just to serve customers' greater demands during these brief periods.

In the North, some peaks come in winter, when electricity is used for home heating.

And widespread use of air conditioners brings peaks, during July or August.

Two firms operate

At least two firms — Buckeye Power, Inc., of Ohio and Detroit Edison — already are operating radio-controlled systems that are shaving electric demand at peak winter periods. And in the South, Georgia Power Company has set up a special committee to explore methods for leveling out the summer peak.

Buckeye Power, which wholesales electricity to 28 rural cooperatives in Ohio, has installed 10,000 radio-controlled switches on home water heaters in the state and reports significant savings.

Although the Ohio program is voluntary, the firm expects to have installed 40,000 devices by the end of this year, says Charles Jack, a Buckeye engineer.

The radio-controlled devices cost Buckeye about \$90 each, but each one saves the company \$300 to \$400 in capital outlays for new generating plants, Mr. Jack estimates.

Georgia Power Company, whose problem is air conditioners rather than water heaters, also is exploring possible devices.

Summer peak soars

In recent years, Georgia Power's summer peaking problem has worsened steadily. Last year's summer peak demand of 8,745 megawatts was nearly 1,600 megawatts higher than the winter peak.

That means Georgia Power had to keep some 1,600 megawatts of generating capacity ready, even though it would come into full use for only a few days, or even a few hours, in the course of a year. And a single, new 830-megawatt power unit currently costs about \$400 million to build.

Georgia power officials say there is "some merit" to peak-shaving proposals being studied, and they hope to conduct some kind of research program this summer, says Jack Widener, assistant to the senior vice-president.

Georgia Power and other firms emphasize they are looking for methods that will mean little or no inconvenience for the customer.

Mr. Jack says that the Buckeye system is designed so that most customers don't even realize their hot water heaters have been turned off.

Few run out

The average family, he explains, uses about 55 gallons of hot water per day. Their tanks are never turned off for more than four hours at a time, so that with a moderate-sized (for electric) 40-50 gallon tank, few families ever run out.

But the reduction in demand for only a few hours eventually will make it possible for Buckeye to get by with million of dollars less invested in equipment.

The result is favorable for the environment — making it necessary to build fewer plants, disrupt fewer unspoiled areas, use fewer resources.

If the new concepts prove feasible for air conditioners, home water heating, and other major uses, the saving to both companies and customers "would be very significant," Mr. Jack says.

Nuclear industry practices defended

By David Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Several official inspections have failed to back charges of unsafe operations at a controversial U.S. plutonium processing plant. Still, a disturbing number of minor infractions were found and a review of the plant's operations by the Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA), the former Atomic Energy Commission, is to begin soon.

In recent months, the plant, run by the Kerr-McGee Corporation near Crescent, Okla., has been at the center of a controversy generated by labor difficulties and media reporting. There have been charges of hazardous working conditions and failure to account for significant quantities of nuclear materials.

Private nuclear fuel processing plants have been the target of intense criticism from anti-nuclear forces. Plutonium is extremely toxic and is the nuclear material that could most easily be made into a crude atomic bomb.

Critics maintain that these companies cannot handle safely the manyfold increase in plutonium processing essential to the expansion of nuclear energy. Kerr-McGee is one of two private plants presently fabricating small amounts of plutonium fuel.

Charges from union

Charges about unsafe plant operations came largely from members of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union who have been attempting to unionize the plant against strong management opposition.

The most prominent event in the struggle was the automobile fatality of one of the union organizers, Miss Karen Silkwood, which is still under investigation by the U.S. Justice Department.

Local officials decided it was an accident, but the union claims she was run off the road by another vehicle. The union says there are witnesses to the event itself and to the fact that Miss Silkwood had evidence of Kerr-McGee's falsification of documents shortly before her death. Nothing of this nature was found at the scene.

Before her passing Miss Silkwood claimed to have been contaminated with plutonium while working at Kerr-McGee. However, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) investigators say that they can find no evidence that she was contaminated at the plant. Indeed, they conclude that plutonium measured in Miss Silkwood's urine samples had been added.

Of 39 union allegations about health and safety conditions 20 were substantiated. Most of these fell outside the scope of regulations however. Inspectors found three violations but

concluded these posed no direct risk to the health and safety of workers or public.

Some 'bad practices' cited

"Many of these were no violations, but bad practices," says Harry Thornburg of NRC. What bothered the inspection team the most, he said, were indications that when radioactive leaks were detected at Kerr-McGee, the managers would keep operating rather than stopping operations immediately, locating the leak, and fixing the problem.

"We're going to have objections," says Anthony Mazzochi, a union official. They added that the union would soon charge Kerr-McGee with unfair labor practices and intimidating witnesses.

Records reviewed

A second investigation, this by ERDA inspectors, checked into union accusations that records had been falsified. They uncovered 52 negatives of fuel pins that had been doctored with a felt-tip pen.

These photos are taken to check on the quality of reactor fuel manufacturing. However, their report concludes that this was done independently by one technician to make his prints more photogenic rather than to cover up defects in the fuel.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Israeli construction between Jerusalem and Bethlehem

Israeli dilemma: West Bank's status

By Francis Omer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Two events over the weekend highlighted the acuteness of the Israeli Government's dilemma over the status of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

One involved the Israeli President Ephraim Katzir and touched off some ugly street brawls. The other produced a clash between the government and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, a leading member of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's Labor Party.

President Katzir had consented to attend the inaugural session Jan. 12 of the national congress of the right-wing nationalist Herut movement, the country's largest opposition group.

The President's presence on such an occasion is customary in Israel. But this year the congress was held in Hebron, a large Arab city on the West Bank. A Jewish settlement numbering some 300 persons has been set up on a hilltop overlooking Hebron much to the chagrin of the Arabs living there.

An emotional issue

Hebron is of great emotional significance to the Jews. It contains the cave of Machpelah with the tombs of the patriarchs and was the residence of King David until he moved his capital to Jerusalem.

When the President's intention to attend the congress opening was announced last week, left-wing magazine publisher Uri Avnery publicly appealed to Mr. Katzir to desist. He pointed to Article 15 of the Fundamental Law on the presidency which says that "the President shall not leave the

confines of the state except with the consent of the government."

The government could not pass a formal resolution approving the President's visit, for this would have officially acknowledged that Hebron was in a foreign country.

So the President went to Hebron after getting an opinion from the government's legal adviser that "this law must be broadly interpreted as applying only to the President traveling into an area under foreign sovereignty."

Demonstrations provoked

A few hours earlier a group of Communists and sympathizers, led by a Knesset (Parliament) member, demonstrated outside the President's mansion.

The clash between the government and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek was over the government decision to allocate \$1.72 million for the construction of an industrial zone at Maaleh Adumim on the road to Jericho in the West Bank.

The implication is that once built, Israel will want to retain Maaleh Adumim even if it withdraws from other parts of the West Bank.

But Mayor Kollek served notice that he did not want to go along. If it was a matter of development, he said, there were other places in the Jerusalem region that ought to have priority.

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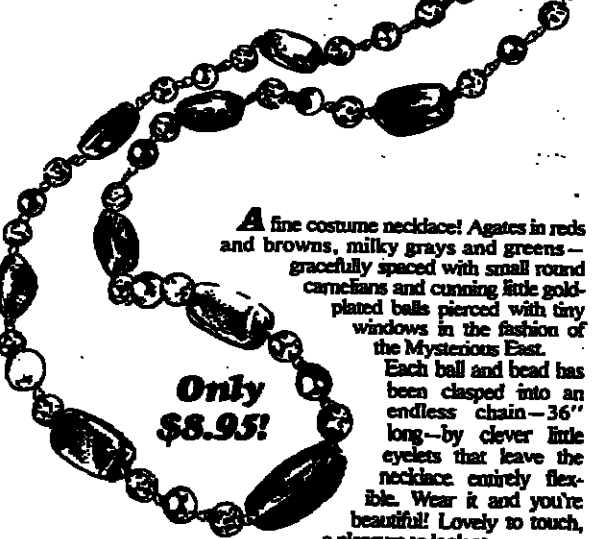
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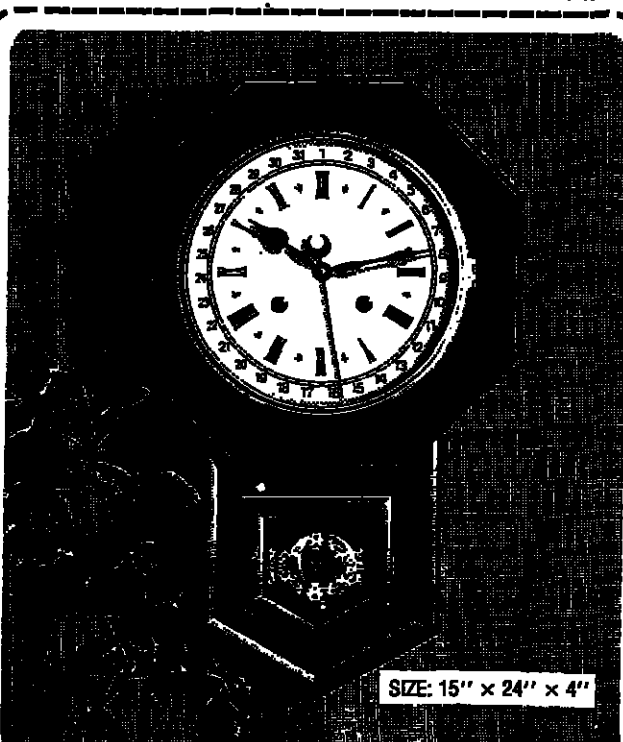
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Chinese weigh in their cotton crop

The government purchaser seated at the scales appears to have many days' work ahead of him. Those mountains of cotton someplace in Homan Province are being weighed in a basketful at a time. China grows 2 million tons of the fluffy fiber every year, and is one of the world's biggest producers of raw cotton and finished cotton textiles. Working on top of the huge mounds probably is not as soft a job as it looks. How the workers get down to the ground again is a puzzle left unanswered.

Canberra forging nationalist image

Australia's independent course disturbs Britain

By Reuter

Canberra Australia's ties with Britain have unexpectedly become a burning issue at a time when the country has been forging an independent, nationalist image.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, during his recent visit to London, tried to soothe British concern that Australia was moving too hastily away from the mother country.

But he told British Prime Minister Harold Wilson that links between Australia's six state governments and the British Government, and the states' prerogative to appeal directly to Britain's Privy Council, denigrated Australia's independence.

No sooner had this statement been reported here than the Premier of Western Australia, Sir Charles Court, sent a telegram to Mr. Wilson assuring him that his [Sir Charles'] government did not share Mr. Whitlam's views.

A spokesman for Sir Charles said in Perth: "The Premier asked that he be given a chance to speak on the subject before Mr. Wilson made any representations to the Queen."

In many ways, domestic conflicts between Mr. Whitlam's Labor Party federal government and the Liberal-Country Party coalition governments of Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and particularly

Queensland, are at the core of the dispute over links with Britain.

Mr. Whitlam's insistence on independence in foreign policy applies also to his views on federal-state relationships.

Since Labor came to power in Canberra in 1972 after 23 years in opposition, these states have increasingly tended to support traditional links with Britain, particularly their right of appeal to the Privy Council, as a safeguard against federal excesses.

The federal government has moved to have the right of appeal to the Privy Council abolished.

Mr. Whitlam said in London: "No people with an ounce of self-respect would allow decisions made by their own judges, appointed by their own governments, and sitting in their own courts, to be overruled by judges sitting in another country and appointed by the government of another country."

Nevertheless, when the federal government introduced a bill in 1973 to give it control over all Australia's offshore minerals, Queensland and Tasmania, acting on behalf of the other states, decided to try to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Premier of Queensland, Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, Mr. Whitlam's most hostile critic, went to London to seek the direct assistance

of the British Government and the Queen.

The embarrassed British Government sent Mr. Bjelke-Petersen to see minor officials during his stay, and in February, 1974, the Queen announced that she had rejected the states' representations.

In Canberra, jubilant Labor Party officials declared that the Queen had upheld the exclusive right of the federal government to advise her on all matters affecting Australia.

Even among traditionalists, few either here or in Britain do not accept the change in the two countries' relationship since World War II.

Britain has slowly given way to Japan as Australia's major trading partner over the past decade, and has gone its own way into the European Common Market.

Since World War II, the United States has assumed Britain's mantle as Australia's main protector, and successive British defense cuts east of Suez have only emphasized the point.

Traditionalists angered

But the abruptness of many of the Australian Government's moves, which appeared to cut sentimental ties with Britain, has angered many traditionalists.

When Mr. Whitlam's government came to power in 1972, it immediately launched a campaign to find a new

national anthem to replace "God Save the Queen."

A new anthem, "Advance Australia Fair," was accepted, although "God Save the Queen" is still played when the British monarch visits Australia.

But to this day the governments of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia have refused to acknowledge the change. On official occasions in these states, "God Save the Queen" will still be heard.

The federal government has also negotiated to have the constitutional powers of the Queen limited to those of "Queen of Australia." Previously, the monarch's status was Queen of the United Kingdom and head of the British Commonwealth.

Last November the federal government announced tighter restrictions for prospective immigrants which, for the first time, apply equally to Britons. Australia's population has always been predominantly British, dating back to its founding as a British penal colony in 1788. Immigration laws had previously given Britons favored treatment. Britons were encouraged to migrate here under a generous assisted-passage plan and were able to enter the country permanently simply by presenting their British passports.

But from now on Britons will be obliged to secure a visa to enter.

Mrs. Peron's position in Argentina stronger

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires Despite the violence boiling around her, and despite the nation's stumbling economy, Isabel Martinez de Peron is holding firmly on as President of Argentina.

Juan Peron's widow, appearing fragile and often in tears during public appearances, has wide support from those who want constitutional order — no matter what.

Despite private fury at the continued terrorist killings of brother officers, Army commanders have given assurance time and again that they do not intend to overthrow anyone.

Most Argentines simply want a respite from political crisis. Mrs. Peron is the 12th head of state since 1955, and military men have ruled by decree for 12 of the last 19 years.

More than 175 persons have been killed by either left-wing or right-wing terrorists since Mrs. Peron followed her national hero-husband into office July 1. Few blame her directly for the violence.

Criticism seldom personal

Key opponents sometimes charge some members of her government with fascist leanings but they seldom criticize her specifically. Even the extreme left, at war with the government, spares her its harshest vitriol.

Opposition critics say the government is directing its state-of-siege measures at the left, but not at the

mysterious "Argentina Anti-Communist Alliance" which executes suspected leftists.

Estimates say more than 2,500 suspected leftists have been arrested or held for questioning since July 1.

The government is also faced with a budget deficit that grows as fast as money can be printed, combined with vital shortages, inflation, lack of investment, trade problems, and an embattled currency.

Real power debated

Political analysts differ over how much control Mrs. Peron really has over her government and the events around her. Some say quite a bit. Others say not very much.

Probably fewer than a half-dozen people have a real idea of what Mrs. Peron thinks about the problems she faces.

The slight, drawn President, once a carefree cabaret dancer, now keeps completely to herself behind a screen of machete guards, motorcycle riders, make-up artists, and public relations men.

Her inner circle includes private secretary Jose Lopez Rega, believed to have considerable influence with her, Dolores Ayerbe, her personal secretary, and a handful of others.

Mrs. Peron conducts her business in the morning, often at her office in the presidential mansion in suburban Olivos without making the nine-mile trip downtown to the fine government house on the Plaza de Mayo.

Armed escort always near

When she comes to town, there is always a well-armed motorcade, trailed by a helicopter overhead. Sometimes she is in one of the helicopters.

In the afternoon, the President strolls alone in her gardens. She plays the piano sometimes but avoids sports. Once in a while she takes a drive through the suburbs, heavily guarded as usual.

She has made a few trips to the provinces, but her only brush with a fellow chief of state was a visit here by Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez. She canceled out on a recent summit meeting in Peru, prompting President Juan Velasco Alvarado to wonder aloud why she could not get away for only a day.

Some weekends Mrs. Peron flies to the Atlantic resort of Chapadmalal, near Mar del Plata about 280 miles south, from where she will run the government in the summer months of January and February.

Mourning period past

Mourning for her husband is over, and Mrs. Peron now sometimes appears in pants suits and pastel ensembles, with simple jewelry. She appears in official photographs and the government recently distributed a picture of her on a tank, reviewing cadets.

The press secretariat has mounted an intense campaign, taking full-page ads in papers around the country, for weeks on end, showing the President at work with the words: "Let's follow her."

One picture has her fondling a baby. Another shows her with President Echeverria under this slogan, "Isabel of the Americas."

Whatever her real popularity and power, she has stayed for six months, and her mandate runs until May, 1977. More people than before feel that she might make it.

Hard times peril world's free press

Autonomy more difficult to maintain amid government subsidies and corporate mergers

By the Associated Press

The world's free and independent press faced new dangers in 1974 from the deteriorating economic situation.

Inflation, the newsprint and energy crises, and reduced income from advertising forced some independent newspapers to merge into communications empires or to accept handouts from governments, jeopardizing their editorial autonomy. Some smaller journals folded.

The picture was somewhat better on the censorship front.

The Portuguese press was freed from decades of control when the right-wing dictatorship was over-

thrown April 25. In Greece, the exit of the colonels last July brought an abrupt end to 7½ years of censorship and the free flow of news quickly resumed.

Even in Spain, the only country left in Western Europe with an officially censored press, readers received more news than in any year since the civil war.

Journalists convicted

Sweden's 160-year-old history of press freedoms was tarnished by the conviction of two journalists as spies after a raid on their magazine by police.

In Denmark, three newspapers

folded and several others were struggling due to economic difficulties.

In the Netherlands, editors watched warily as the government proposed to subsidize failing newspapers.

Newspapers in Italy plunged into the red, partially from rising costs and partially from a falter of readers, due, some observers say, to the fact that most papers tailor their news to the demands of their political or industrial sponsors.

The African press remained, for the most part, either under government control or largely ineffectual.

The overthrow of Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie allowed the press there to flourish only briefly. Newspapers soon began being the official line just as they had under the imperial regime.

Security laws imposed

Newsmen in white-minority-ruled Rhodesia and South Africa remained shackled by complex and far-ranging security laws.

The best news in the Mideast was from Egypt, where many wartime controls were relaxed.

Israeli military censorship continued in force.

In Lebanon the daily Al Nahar had to buck strong pressure against its independence.

In Kuwait and in Iran the royal families were sacrosanct but most other subjects were open to lively discussion. Iraq continued to censor all internal and outgoing news. Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan fully censored internal media and imposed some control on foreign correspondents.

Thailand's press, free since the overthrow of the military dictatorship in 1973, was the liveliest in Asia. Twenty-nine dailies are competing in Bangkok.

In Cambodia, formal censorship of foreign dispatches was abandoned and seven newspapers were allowed to resume publication. Three of the papers were subsequently closed down again and the others avoided criticism of President Lon Nol.

Britain fights violence on buses and railways

By Reuter

London The British Government is considering tougher laws to protect railway and bus workers from increasing violence on public transport.

More than 1,000 assaults on staff were reported on Britain's buses last year. Crews have refused to man certain routes on Friday and Saturday nights. More than \$200,000 worth of damage was done to trains serving southern England, and in London alone there were over 270 assaults on staff at underground stations.

Sir Richard Way, until recently chairman of London Transport, which includes all bus and subway services, wrote to all British members of Parliament, hoping for their help in a "serious and deteriorating state of affairs."

Heavier sentences

He said the Home Secretary, Roy Jenkins, had promised to consider proposals such as heavier sentences for offenders to deter others.

Bill Morgan, chief operations manager of London's bus fleet, said: "Time after time, young thugs are fined a mere £10 (\$20.5). We would like to see fines of up to £100 (\$200) and prison for at least five years."

The main offenders are youngsters under 18, football crowds, and gangs of youths who emerge from public houses and discotheques late at night to terrorize the public and transport officials.

Rewards offered

Special rewards have been offered to people for information leading to the arrest of those who assault bus crews.

John Graeme Bruce, chief operation manager of the London subway,

said: "The main trouble is from gangs of 20 to 30 youths who storm the ticket gates without paying, cause a disturbance while on the platform, and vandalize the train cars."

"They slash seats, spray paint from aerosol canisters over walls and windows, and walk on the ceilings by hanging upside down from the supporting straps."

Pickpocket peril

Mr. Bruce said: "Something else we suffer from is pickpockets who operate during the rush hour. They work in gangs of three, the assaulter, the dipper, and the runner. The assaulter pushes you to distract your attention, then the dipper grabs your pocketbook and gives it to the runner who makes off with it."

To combat problems on the subway four stations are to be equipped with video scanners linked to a central console. They will work on a similar system to those introduced successfully in American banks, a record of all offenders being stored on video tape.

Preventive measures

The government is considering whether London buses should be fitted with horns that howl and lights that flash at the flick of a switch if driver or conductor are in trouble. Two-way radios may also be installed in buses to summon police, but expense limits their use.

But the most costly and notorious type of violence occurs on the railways, where hooligans from football matches and bored youths cause havoc.

More than \$200,000 damage was done to southern region trains alone last year by hooligans ripping seats, smashing lavatories, and breaking windows.

Thais reach accord on trade with China

By Reuter

Peking Thailand, after first lifting a 15-year ban on trade with China, now has reached firm agreement with the People's Republic on establishing direct trade relations, a Thai trade-mission leader reported recently.

Prasong Sukhum, Thai Deputy Minister of Commerce, and nine senior officials visited Peking late in December following a visit to North Korea, for discussions with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and state trading corporations on ways of facilitating future trade.

Mr. Prasong said in an interview in Peking that his talks here had concen-

trated mainly on exchanges of industrial raw materials, which would be on a cash or "parallel trade" basis rather than through barter agreements.

Jute, rubber, and tin are understood to be among Thailand's potential exports to China, which in the first nine months of this year sold Thailand \$3.5 million worth of machinery, iron, raw silk, and petroleum products.

Asked whether the mission had discussed the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations — Thailand currently recognizes the Nationalist Chinese Government — Mr. Prasong said: "We have talked about trade, and this will lead to other relations."



In miniature

London's miniature famous guards at Buckingham Palace

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'Friendship monument' waits for Soviets

By the Associated Press

Aswan, Egypt
The postponement of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Egypt has taken a bit of the bloom off a 285-foot-high concrete and marble lotus flower on the edge of the Soviet-built Aswan High Dam.

The giant lotus flower, symbol of ancient Egypt's Upper Kingdom, is meant to be Egypt's way of thanking the Soviet Union for its 10 years of technical, manpower, and financial help in building the billion-dollar dam, Egypt's largest source of electric power.

Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, was scheduled to dedicate the monument on Jan. 15, the fourth anniversary of the dam's completion. With the postponement of his visit, it is not known when the dedication will take place. In recent weeks the huge monument had been the scene of intense activity.

Workers were put on double shifts to finish laying stones in the reflecting pool which surrounds the ring of five lotus petals, to install two golden elevators that ride to the top for a panoramic view of the dam and the Nile Valley, and to put gold paint behind the Arabic and Russian messages of praise for Soviet-Egyptian friendship.

Long under construction

The monument, designed by two Russian artists, has been in the works for more than three years. During that time, Soviet-Egyptian relations have wavered between cool and lukewarm, but work on the monument continued and finally began rushing to conclusion with the scheduling of Mr. Brezhnev's visit.

The \$3.7 million lotus sits amid a bleak, rubble-strewn bed of sand and gravel on the western edge of the dam. It is five miles upstream from the carefully tended rose and poinsettia gardens of Aswan, Egypt's winter capital.

More than 3,000 Soviet engineers and technicians lived and worked here during the construction of the dam. Some put the number much higher.

Staff now three or four

"Now there are only three or four Soviet engineers and they are here only in case there is some technical difference of opinion," said Abdel Hamid el-Sayed, the electric company official in charge of the dam's hydroelectric operations.

The neat housing compound where the Soviet workers lived is now occupied by Egyptians. Triumphant arches left over from Soviet-Egyptian high dam celebrations of 1970 and before — with writings in Arabic and Russian — are still standing, but are faded and are not in prominent places.

Russian-made Moskvys and Volgas taxi still roam the streets of Aswan, the only Egyptian city whose taxis are mostly Russian-made. But beyond these few symbols there is little evidence that the Soviets' long presence here left much impact.

Last year some 14,000 Soviet tourists visited Egypt, most of them in large groups taking week-long swings through Aswan and Luxor in the south and Alexandria and Cairo in the north.

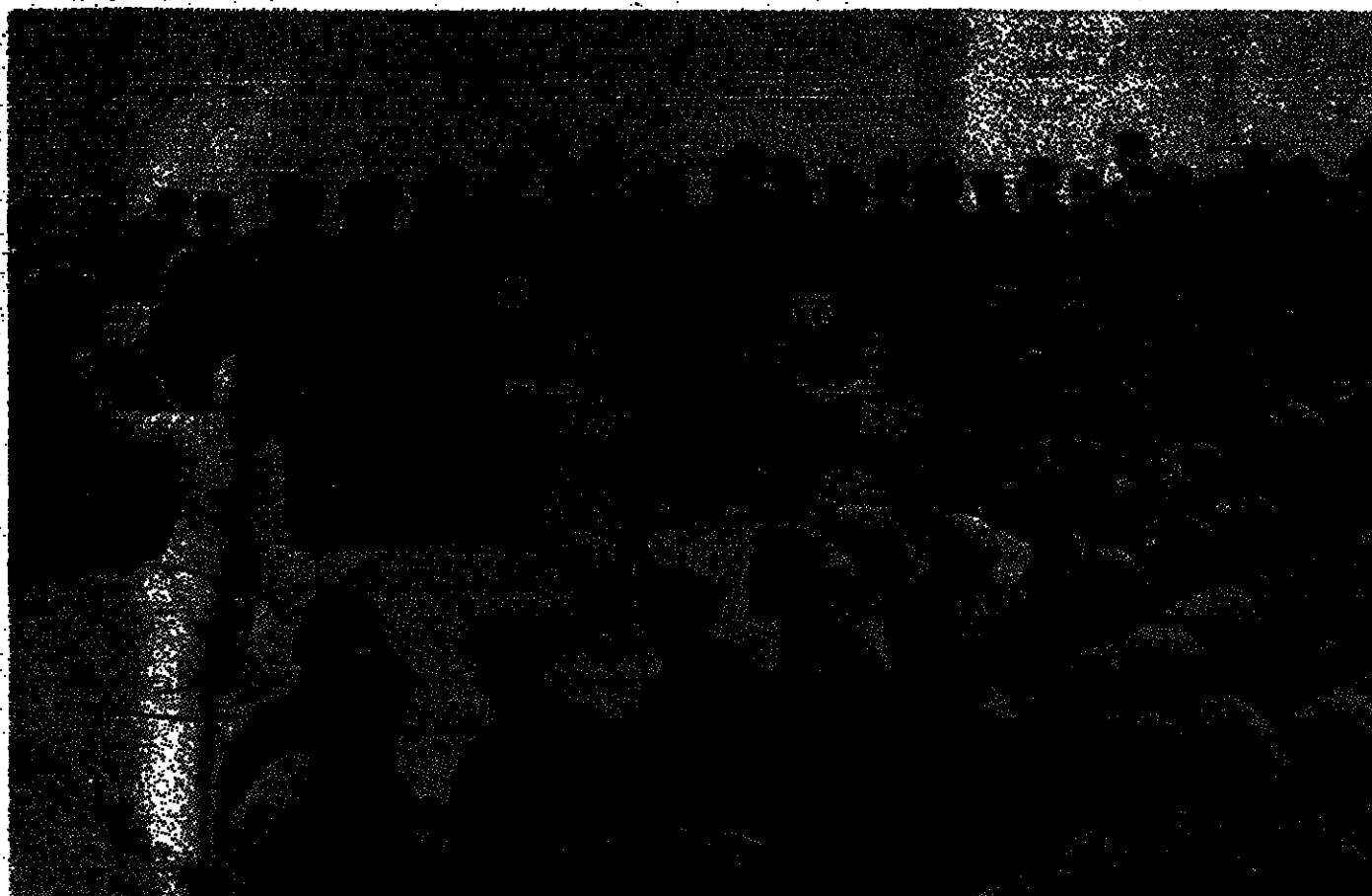
Market chain tells markups

By the Associated Press

Washington
One of the nation's largest supermarket chains recently disclosed its markups on the retail price of meat to support its contention that the difference between what a farmer receives and a consumer pays "is not attributable to profiteering by supermarket chains."

U.S., Indonesia ink pact for a satellite

Jakarta, Indonesia
Indonesia and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration have signed a deal for launching a communications satellite to link Indonesia's islands. Communications Minister Emil Salim said the system would be working by late 1976.



Entertaining the troops—somewhere in China

AP photo

Perhaps this is a hardship post on one of China's distant frontiers — the official Chinese agency which supplied the photograph did not say. In any case, these soldiers of the People's Liberation Army are getting the kind of morale boost that has become common the world over. Not every army would get a trio of acrobats accompa-

nied by violin (extreme left), but the act seems to be getting rapt attention from the Chinese troops — a welcome contrast with usual chores such as practicing the antiaircraft gun poking its barrel up in the background.

Brazil is capitalism a figurehead?

Newspaper reopens debate; more than half of top 50 firms are controlled by government

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro
Defenders of private enterprise are complaining that capitalism is only the figurehead king of the Brazilian economy, in which government-run companies have the lion's share of big business.

The newspaper O Globo said in a recent front-page editorial that Brazilian government enterprise has "made itself a monopolist, an invincible competitor, an oppressor of private initiative."

That and another editorial on the same subject by O Globo were quickly endorsed by the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association, an organization of private businesses. Other publications voiced their complaints.

It is a revival of an old controversy that raged in Brazil when the government was starting up big steel and electric companies in the 1940's.

The present military-dominated government replies by explaining that it had not gone into such big businesses, foreign companies would have. That also is the position of Roberto Saturnino, a member of Brazil's only opposition party, who won election to the Senate in November.

Growth rate maintained

"What is really intended with the reopening of the debate between statism and privatism is just to expel the state from positions it holds in the Brazilian economy to deliver them to international groups," Mr. Saturnino says. "And against this, of course, we must fight with all our forces."

In contrast to the economic stagnation in many Western countries, Brazil maintained a growth rate of about 10 percent in 1974 for the seventh year in a row. Although the government claims much of the credit for the growth, it also frequently voices backing for private enterprise and the free market system.

"Industry continues in expansion," said President Ernesto Geisel in a New Year speech. "And in that sector as well as in agriculture and commerce, private enterprise has the decided and diligent support of the government."

Government dominates

Government enterprise, however, has continued to dominate big business in Brazil since the anti-Communist regime seized power from a populist civilian government in a 1964 coup. More than half of the top 50

corporations here are controlled by the state.

The government responded to the latest wave of criticism through Severo Gomes, minister of industry and trade, who said that one of the regime's "constant concerns" is to strengthen private enterprise.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Rockefeller-led probe of CIA under way

Washington
Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller promised Monday "to get all of the facts" as a blue-ribbon panel began its probe of alleged domestic spying by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).



Vice-President Rockefeller

"This commission has but one purpose," Mr. Rockefeller said after a brief swearing-in ceremony. "We're going to get to the bottom of this problem."

CIA director William E. Colby was scheduled to be the first witness to appear before the eight-member panel headed by Mr. Rockefeller. Meeting in a conference room next to the Vice-President's office, the commission is expected to be briefed by Mr. Colby on the results of his own inquiry into the agency's alleged domestic surveillance activities.

U.S. protests Hanoi's peace-pact violations

Washington
The United States Monday protested what it termed a grave violation of the Vietnam peace agreement by Hanoi in resuming warfare in South Vietnam.

"The Democratic Republic of Vietnam must accept the full consequences of its actions," the United States said in a note that was addressed to the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Indonesia, and the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

The note was addressed to them as guarantors of the 1973 Paris peace agreement under which U.S. troops were withdrawn from Southeast Asia.

Prime lending rate cut to 9 3/4% at Morgan

New York
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company,

the nation's fifth biggest commercial bank, Monday became the first major one in nine months to set its prime rate below the 10-percent level.

The bank cut the rate it charges on loans to its most credit-worthy commercial borrowers by one half point to 9 3/4 percent, effective immediately. It was the first time a major bank had let the key rate fall below the double-digit level since last April 11.

Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, third largest in the nation, trimmed its prime rate one-quarter to 10 percent.

Last Friday a number of large banks, led by First National City Bank and Bank of America, also announced reductions to the 10-percent level, citing an easing in money market conditions as the reason.

Winter storms rage across U.S.

Storm and flood warnings were posted in parts of the Northwest Monday after severe storms raged through the Midwest and Southeast portions of the U.S. over the weekend, killing at least 50 persons.

The Midwest blizzard—described by a National Weather Service spokesman in Minneapolis as the worst in 35 years—whipped winds up to 90 miles an hour.

The storm was as large as any hurricane, the Weather Service spokesman said. It downed power

lines, stranded motorists, and disrupted air traffic. Michigan officials estimated damage at \$1 million in that state alone.

Up to 10 inches of snow has fallen in eastern Kentucky and West Virginia and snow fell today as far south as northeast Alabama.

As the storms headed east, storm warnings were given in parts of New York State and southern Vermont, where up to eight inches of snow were expected.

Rome garbage chief faces possible pollution charge

Rome
The director of Rome's garbage disposal department has been told he faces possible charges of pollution, justice officials said Monday.

They said the director, Ruggero Squatriti, has been served with a writ warning him he is under investigation and inviting him to name a defense counsel.

The affair follows the discovery by police that Rome refuse-collecting teams had been emptying industrial waste from the Rome area into the city's sewers.

Gunfire interrupts Menominee talks

Gresham, Wis.
Negotiations to end an Indian occupation of a 175-acre Catholic monastery here were broken off

Monday when national guardsmen fired at a vehicle trying to enter the grounds. There were no injuries.

Dennis Banks, a leader of the Indian confrontation at Wounded Knee two years ago and one of the Indian negotiators, then ordered talks broken off until they could be "conducted under peaceful terms."

A group of about 40 Indians, calling themselves the Menominee Warrior Society, took over the Alexian Brothers' novitiate on New Year's Day demanding that the vacated compound be turned into an Indian hospital. The order wants \$750,000 for the land, while the Indians declare that it is rightfully theirs under a long ignored treaty.

Unions expected to push for bigger pay raises

New York
Unions across the United States are expected to seek bigger raises following a two-year, 26.8 percent settlement between the Gulf Oil Company and the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers (OCAW).

Monitor labor correspondent Ed Townsend writes that this will be particularly true in railroad and McDonnell-Douglas bargaining. In the latter, moving toward a Feb. 3 deadline, the United Automobile Workers and the International Association of Machinists say there will be a strike unless the aerospace corporation gives "full" compensation for the erosion of pay under its present contracts.

Japanese delegation talks trade in Peking

Peking
The largest Japanese trade delegation to visit China since relations between the two countries were normalized two years ago arrived Monday.

The delegates, headed by Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japan-China Economic Association and chairman of Japan's largest steel firm, New Nippon Steel, include 11 top business leaders. They will hold four days of talks with Chinese officials.

A 50 percent increase in two-way trade in 1973 kept Japan firmly in the position of China's most important trading partner, according to Japanese sources here.

Libya says it has plan for defense of Lebanon

Beirut, Lebanon
Libyan leader Muammar al-Qaddafi said in an interview published here Monday that Libya has drawn up a defense plan for Lebanon.

He told the Arabic daily newspaper An-Nahar and its sister French-language paper L'Orient-Le Jour that a Libyan military delegation visited



Colonel Qaddafi

Lebanon recently after the Lebanese Government sought arms from Arab countries to defend its southern borders from repeated Israeli attacks.

The Libyan leader said he supported establishment of fortified villages in south Lebanon on the kibbutz pattern and said Libya was ready to take part in any plan designed to "fortify" southern Lebanon.

N. Viet convoy wrecked, South Viets report

Salmon
South Vietnamese bombers flying 100 missions Monday wrecked a 400-truck North Vietnamese convoy carrying troops and supplies for an offensive against Kontum in the central highlands, 2nd Corps headquarters said.

Faisal travels Mideast to anchor his influence

Beirut, Lebanon
Saudi Arabian King Faisal's journey to Syria, Jordan, and Egypt this week is a new and dramatic assertion of the King's commanding place in Arab affairs and in the conflict with Israel, writes John K. Cooley, Monitor correspondent.

Following a week after King Faisal's powerful neighbor and rival, the Shah of Iran, visited Jordan and Egypt, his own tour (which begins in Damascus, Tuesday) is new proof that the Saudi role, which began with the oil embargo of October, 1973, has become a more and more active one.

MINI-BRIEFS

Transit appointment?

President Ford will appoint William Thaddeus Coleman Jr., a black Philadelphia lawyer and former NAACP official, as secretary of transportation this week, the latest Time magazine reports.

Indonesian alarm

Indonesia will withdraw its troops from the International Commission for Control and Supervision in South Vietnam, if the situation there puts them in danger, Foreign Minister Adam Malik warned in Jakarta Monday. His comment follows a significant increase in fighting in South Vietnam.

Food stamps

With U.S. Agriculture Department officials still considering President Ford's proposed increase in the price of food stamps, department figures released Monday in Washington show that although a typical family in the program can purchase a monthly maximum of \$150 worth of food stamps now, it costs \$157.20 a month to feed that family.

Arms for Egypt?

Egyptian President Sadat will visit France later this month for talks that could include a possible Egyptian purchase of French arms, sources in Cairo say. The visit to France would follow President Sadat's repeated accusations that the Soviet Union reneged on promised arms deliveries prior to the 1973 Mideast war.

Japan-Soviet visit

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will leave for Moscow Wednesday with the aim of resuming stalled negotiations on a peace treaty between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Soviets to upstage U.S.?

Washington
Some American space observers who have been studying the Dec. 27 launching of a Soviet Salyut 4 space station think the Soviet Union might try to upstage the United States during next July's U.S.-Russian manned space mission by having a second crew of cosmonauts in orbit at the same time.

*IRA seeks respectability

Continued from Page 1

Still, Mr. O'Connell is confident he soon will be negotiating Britain's withdrawal from Northern Ireland. In his new political role, he sees himself stepping forward to address the United Nations just as Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat did. He will expect a helping hand from another Irishman, the former IRA chief of staff of an earlier generation who now has a UN post and a Nobel Peace Prize—Sean McBride. Mr. McBride returned to Ireland recently, apparently expecting to chair talks between the IRA and the British Government.

Cease-fire announced

Mr. O'Connell's own transformation from gunman into politician received a great boost from the Irish churches' ecumenical peace drive. This started when a group of Northern Ireland Protestant clergymen met Mr. O'Connell and reported back favorably on his character. Mr. O'Connell responded gallantly—he announced a Christmas cease-fire, subsequently extended until Jan. 16.

After talks with the British and Irish Governments, the churchmen who helped arrange the IRA cease-fire now say it will continue—it only the British and Irish Governments respond to the IRA's demands. The mediating church leaders do not want Britain to agree to withdraw from Northern Ireland—though this remains the IRA's main demand. The churchmen simply want British and Irish leaders to treat the IRA leaders on a political level.

In a blustery weekend statement, Mr. O'Connell warned the British and

Irish Governments that they really must start treating him and his men as politicians. The governments (he said) must stop arresting IRA peace-makers—such as Kevin Mallon captured last week by the Irish police, even though he took part in the December peace talks with the Protestant clergy. (The Irish police instead recalled Mr. Mallon's longer career as a gunman and the man who directed the IRA's December bombing campaign in England.)

Mr. O'Connell's statement warns Britain and the Irish Republic to negotiate with the IRA as a political force—or else the IRA will restart its terrorist attacks in Britain and Northern Ireland Thursday.

Unlikely role

But can the governments give Mr. O'Connell the political role he is crying for? Could they do it in four days or even in four months or four years?

A real political role for David O'Connell and the dwindling IRA is unlikely. With the best will in the world, the British and Irish cannot deliver what the IRA has never been able to win for itself—votes.

For the moment, observers here say, Mr. O'Connell can appear political because he is basking in media coverage and floating on an all-Ireland wish for peace. But this simply gives an illusion of political legitimacy. Legitimate political power—as the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, Cardinal Conway pointed out on Sunday—must be based on the ballot box. And the IRA never manages to win Irish votes.

*New tactics on Lebanese front

Continued from Page 1

In the new fighting, Israeli troops backed by armor made repeated forays against the village of Kfar Shouba, most of whose 4,000 Lebanese inhabitants long ago joined the exodus of nearly 30,000 Lebanese refugees from the entire Israel-Lebanon frontier zone.

Instead of merely blowing up homes of Lebanese suspected of aiding the guerrillas, the Israelis this time also have been demolishing roads, bridges and culverts, and have been heavily shelling the entire area.

On Monday, according to local residents, Lebanese Army units moved into Rashaya Foukhar, just below Kfar Shouba, apparently to oppose any new Israeli moves down the mountainside toward the strategic road leading northward into Lebanon's fertile Bekaa Valley.

Syrian concern that Israel may try to outflank the defenses of Damascus by a large-scale drive behind Mt. Hermon into the Bekaa were one principal reason for a meeting between Syrian President Assad and Lebanese President Franjeh to discuss defense in Lebanon last week.

There was no sign of Lebanese acceptance of the latest offer of outside Arab help, this time from the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi.

Lebanon is believed to seek new Western equipment for its already U.S., British, and French-equipped Army of 14,000. It has the U.S. Army's 10-year-old Vulcan rapid-fire anti-aircraft gun system and the U.S. TOW anti-tank missile. Its government is reluctant to accept anything from Colonel Qaddafi.

*Where Israel stands now

Continued from Page 1

ister Yigal Allon who is to have talks in Washington this week with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

If there is any difference of principle in the talks between Mr. Allon and Dr. Kissinger it is likely to center on their differing perceptions of what Israel can afford to concede without risking its survival.

The postponement of Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to Cairo—originally planned for mid-January—has given Americans and Israelis (as well as Egyptians) a further breathing space to explore whether any new move is now possible in Dr. Kissinger's step-by-step approach toward a further Israeli withdrawal on the Sinai front. Before leaving Israel, Mr. Allon said the time was ripe for fresh discussions with Dr. Kissinger in the wake of the postponement of the Brezhnev visit to Cairo.

Kissinger persuasion

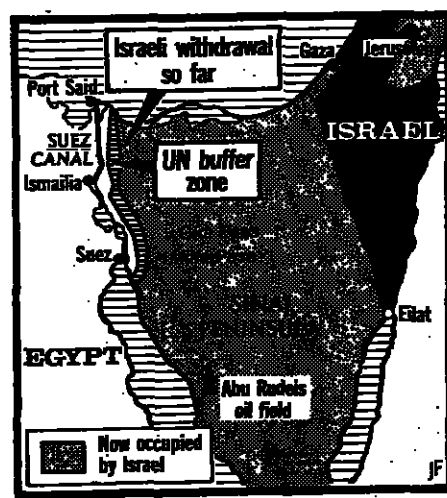
Indications are that Dr. Kissinger will try to persuade the Israelis to be more forthcoming than they have been hitherto, in the belief that they can afford to be. There have been unconfirmed press reports that Dr. Kissinger showed his impatience about what he thinks is Israeli intransigence in a recent briefing of U.S. senators and congressmen. He was quoted as speaking about Israel's haggling over a few "lousy kilometers."

Further unconfirmed reports suggest that Dr. Kissinger's soundings before the turn of the year pinpointed disagreement between Israel and Egypt on what part of Mitla and Giddi passes and the Abu Rudeis oil field should play in the next Israeli withdrawal on the Sinai front. The two strategic passes and the oil field—which supplies Israel with some 50-60 percent of its petroleum needs—were seized by Israel from the Egyptians in the 1967 war.

'Proof in deeds' sought

Egypt wants both the passes and the oil field back next time round. Israel says no—unless there is convincing proof in deeds that Egypt is turning its back on another round of war with Israel. Israel would like further some arrangement that would work to keep Egypt out of any new round of hostilities on the more volatile Syrian front.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has summed it up tersely in



Egyptian-Israeli front

general terms by indicating that what concerns Israel in the next round of talks is not what it gives but what it gets. Yet Mr. Rabin believes that Egypt still offers the most hope in the next step toward peace and that agreement with Egypt holds the key to progress with the more militant and intransigent Syrians and with the increasingly restless and more confident Palestinians.

Awesome weapons now

Almost everybody agrees that any new round of all-out war in the Middle East would be grimmer than any hitherto. Both sides have more awesome weapons than they had in the 1973 war. And next time, major centers of civilian population on both sides could become involved—as they have not before.

There is always the possibility that the Israelis—if they felt sufficiently threatened—might launch a preemptive strike to avoid being caught napping as in 1973. There is confidence on the Israeli side that such a strike by them would be crushing. But on the Israeli side, there is also recognition that such a blow, while buying time, is unlikely to get them anywhere in terms of acceptance by their Arab neighbors which alone can guarantee long-term survival.

A further influence for peace is the parallel recognition that Israel is more isolated and dependent on the United States than ever. And this in turn operates to make Israel go the last inch with the United States in the search for peace lest Israel forfeit that American protection necessary at this time to ensure survival.

Last of a series

*Students default on loans

Continued from Page 1

Collectors found the most common excuse for reneging on loans was lack of a job. Others cited marital difficulties or dissatisfaction with the education received.

U.S. Office of Education collectors step in when a school or bank cannot collect on a loan after 120 days of default because the government insures both the loan and the interest.

Most pay when billed

"By and large, if you can locate the student, and you bill him and ask for the money, he will pay," said Jack Wagner, director of fund accounting at the University of Southern California (USC).

USC also has devised a technique to discourage students from declaring bankruptcy, a practice which has doubled there and elsewhere in the past year. All school records of the defaulting student are closed and readmission to the school is barred until the loan is repaid. It has been 100 percent successful, said Mr. Wagner.

Such collecting techniques have been hotly discussed at a series of conferences for college loan officers sponsored by the National Association

of College and University Business Officers.

To detect potential defaulter school loan officers are scrutinizing students and their parents warily. Students also will find it getting a loan is tougher because more and more people are returning to school in a tight job market, college officials say, and asking for financial aid.

Congress this year is to renew the 1965 Higher Education Act, the original legislation establishing educational loans.

Already moves are afoot to prevent student bankruptcy by placing a five-year delay between the date the first payment on an education loan falls due and the date bankruptcy can be used to wipe out the obligation. Altering the bankruptcy laws, however, just for such an exception would be difficult, some say.

Rather, the U.S. Office of Education is willing to accept the small losses from student bankruptcy and attack a major source of student loan default—those profitmaking vocational and career schools which often promise more than they can teach and give students U.S. loans without proper explanation.

*Comparing economic plans

Continued from Page 1

more than \$20 billion." Details, he added, would come later from the House Ways and Means Committee, now headed by Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon.

President Ford's call for a 10 percent rebate would put about \$15 billion quickly into the hands of American consumers.

This one-shot rebate would be followed, under the expected Ford program, to be detailed Wednesday in his State of the Union address, by lower tax rates for 1975 and perhaps succeeding years, designed to help Americans on the lower end of the income scale.

Tariff action expected

Lower income taxes would offset higher gasoline and heating oil prices, resulting from the President's reported plan to place a high tariff on imported oil and an equivalent excise tax on oil pumped from U.S. domestic wells.

So far as could be learned at this writing, Mr. Ford wants to impose an immediate \$1 a barrel tariff on foreign oil, rising to \$2 on March 1 and to \$3 April 1. These steps the President could take by administrative action, without congressional approval.

Congress then will be asked, according to reports, to legislate a \$3-a-barrel excise tax on domestic oil, and to enact a windfall-profit tax on oil companies.

The President is expected to lift price controls on roughly two-thirds of domestic oil production, now frozen at \$5.25 a barrel. This would allow the price to rise to the market level, currently about \$11 a barrel, and would, hopefully, stimulate U.S. production of petroleum.

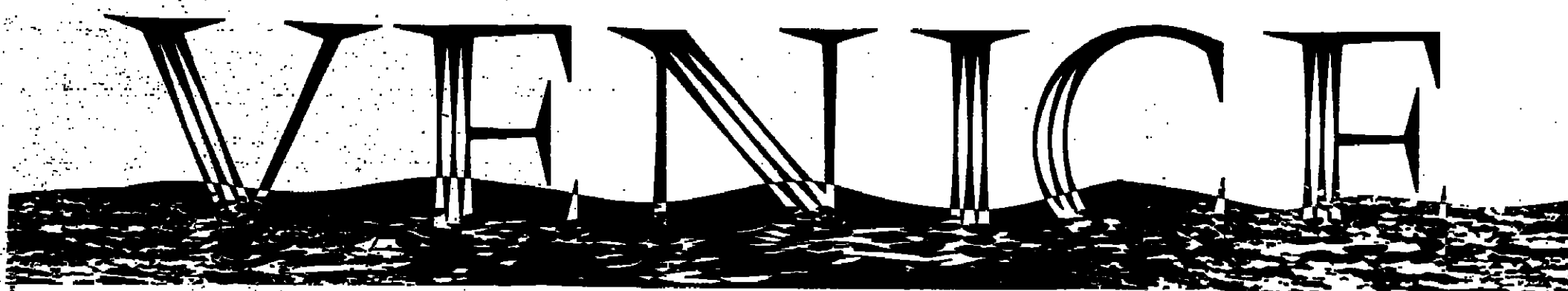
These and other energy actions, if enacted as a whole by Congress, experts say, would boost the retail price of gasoline and heating oil as much as 15 cents a gallon, and would produce perhaps \$80 billion in revenue for the U.S. Treasury.

On the surface, it would appear that the President plans to give American families more money through a tax cut and then take it away in the form of higher gasoline and oil prices.

What Mr. Ford hopes, say White House sources, is that Americans will reduce their use of oil—"rationing by price," said one—while spending their tax windfall on consumer goods, thus stimulating the depressed economy.

كلمة اليوم

تونس



The street map of Venice charts two things at once: a living museum cherished by thousands around the world, and a potential disaster area abandoned by thousands more. The puzzle here is not just how to tame the ocean or remedy the pollution. The puzzle is how to join the battle.

By Louis Chapin
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice stirs with life. I was almost surprised by a gentle kind of going-to-work rush hour: motor gondolas pushing out of the mist with their cargoes of produce, scatterings of brisk talk, footsteps drumming over the bridges and water jostling under them, the vaporetto chugging people around the Grand Canal to St. Mark's, and the great bells welcoming everyone to that pigeon-swung, column-embroidered place.

Survival, at such a moment, can seem as sure as dawn itself. Until you notice the moisture-mottled walls, the sculpture streaked and softened by pollution, the boardwalks stacked near the cathedral ready for the next high water. And until you remember the major underlying perils and realize that they are still only half confronted eight years after the staggering, world-signaling flood of 1966.

The first threat is the Adriatic, from which the 118 islands and 180 canals of Venice are shielded by a lagoon with three main openings. Ever since Venice was founded as a kind of shelter from the disintegration of the Roman Empire, it has needed this other shelter from the periodic swinging concurrences of tide and wind. The onrush of the water has been slowed by sandbars outside the bordering islands and by spongy, vegetated mudflats (known as *barene*) within the lagoon itself.

Balance upset

In recent decades the balance between man and nature has been notably upset. The Italians, in desperate need of industry, developed Marghera as a factory zone on the mainland shore of the lagoon. This has meant filling in some of the *barene* and destroying others to allow passage for ocean-going ships. It has even meant some dredging among the sandbars. The ships roll in — and so does the ocean.

To correct this, new aqueducts are being completed to bring inland water to Marghera. Drilling new wells is prohibited, and the old ones will gradually be capped.

Air pollution joins with the ever-present moisture to corrupt the substance of marble and the surfaces of paintings. Surprisingly, most pollution damage comes from the smoke of low-grade fuel oil inefficiently heating the city's own buildings. Added to this is the corrosive effect of pigeon droppings. There are new regulations in both of these areas, and a prohibition against the low-grade oil does seem to be taking effect.

Down in the canals, however, the traditional washing out by the tides is no longer equal to accumulated industrial and domestic wastes. Some canals have been closed. The city has plans for a more conventional sewage system.

Crucial efforts

UNESCO, since the 1966 flood, has involved itself considerably in research and planning for Venice. It has also helped coordinate an impressive amount of art and architectural restoration.

Most of these efforts have been under the direct control of private groups not only from Italy but from all over the world. Their efforts — bolstering a sagging church, restoring a rotting masterpiece — are crucial, and no end to the need for such emergency treatment is in sight.

However, the real battle is the sea battle. Any program that hopes to save Venice must include dikes. Such a project is beyond the scope of committees; it requires a commitment from the government, which has had the money for some time. This commitment does not seem to be forthcoming.

In April, 1973, after months of deliberation, legislators in Rome raised the world's hopes with the so-called Special Law for Venice. This provided setting up long-range antipollution and antiflood projects and for borrowing, through an international consortium of banks arranged by UNESCO, funds totaling \$500 million.

The funds were acquired, but nothing was said in Rome about projects. With each inflation-gripped month the value of the money has dwindled. Last fall, just as international pressures were producing signs of action, the government fell. As the New York Times headline put it, "Rome Still Fiddles While Venice Sinks."

Some Venetians are more hopeful, seeing the problem in the largest possible perspective. Prof. Terisio Pignatti, widely published art scholar and director-emeritus of the city's museums, talked of the universal pull "between monuments and people [which do we save?]."

between money and the things of the spirit, between art and industry. But I trust in the Special Law. The money has to be there — short of revolution — when the projects are ready."

Others wonder if the projects will ever be ready. Ludovico de Luigi is a young Venetian artist. An exhibition of his paintings, pungently and surrealistically dramatizing the plight of Venice, served as the focus for a convocation at Columbia University in New York. Also shown were diagrams describing a Dutch-originated project for a rubber dike, far more versatile, interfering less with shipping or with the ecology of the lagoon, half as costly, and perhaps as permanent as the reinforced concrete gates that some experts favor. The Pirelli Tire Corporation of Milan has developed a similar proposal. Neither has been heard of since.

Visiting Mr. De Luigi in his studio, I found him nearly in despair of acceptance of the dike idea. What he told me, as a concerned citizen, epitomized the puzzle of Venice.

"The Dutch project, which was supported by the Cini Foundation [responsible, among other projects, for the rehabilitation of the island of San Giorgio] never got anywhere, and I'm afraid the Pirelli won't, either, for the same reason: It doesn't cost enough. It will not offer the politicians enough to use for their purposes. Not enough people will eat."

Stiff controversy

Almost more than the dike, Venice needs to bring back the people, to restore life to the city, and to fill its empty houses. Said red-cheeked Bruno Palmerina, one of the 400 or so surviving gondoliers, "I don't think the real problem is the dam, but the people leaving Venice."

Some progress has been made. Professor Pignatti pointed with rightful pleasure to the expanded university programs that are bringing students into the city, which at one functions as a kind of cultural laboratory and specimen.

Mr. De Luigi, too, lights up on this subject: "Venice can be luminous if the young can be brought back, given work to do, and livable housing — and the old as well."

The inside and the outside. Gabrieli bursting St. Mark's. Tintoretto the Scuola di San Rocco, everybody bursting his previous precinct. Maybe the real battle in Venice is to get the people of science and industry and art together to fight for it. If that could happen, the battle for Venice could be as great for all the world as for the city itself.

1966 — Boy goes wading in St. Mark's plaza

When Venice's plazas became canals

Mexico gets a second go—at oil boom

Mexico, once the world's second largest oil producer, is heading for a new oil boom. Recent discoveries in the south and still untapped reserves in the north and west "could change the whole complexion of the world oil market," one expert says.

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Mexico is about to turn on the oil spigot again.

Once the world's second largest oil producer, newfound oil fields in the southern states of Chiapas and Tabasco mean that Mexico is about to return to the ranks of major petroleum producers after an absence of four decades.

But the new fields, which are already in production, are only part of the story.

Equally promising are the as yet untapped oil riches of northern and western Mexico — in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, as well as Baja California.

In fact, they may well prove even more promising than the southern discoveries.

"Baja California alone has a deposit which could change the face of the nation," says Horacio Flores de la Pena, Minister of National Patrimony and the chairman of the board of PEMEX, the state oil monopoly.

Reports scoffed at

Just how much oil Mexico has in reserve is a major question. Mexicans are tight-lipped about the quantity, scoffing at some United States reports that, for example, the Chiapas-

Tabasco fields hold 20 billion barrels. If true, this would be more than double the Alaska North Slope reserve that is causing such excitement in oil circles.

Yet, despite the low-key Mexican reaction, independent oil people here and elsewhere regard the new finds as significant. "They could change the whole complexion of the world oil market," one foreign oilman here said. "Mexico may well be sitting on one of the world's largest deposits and all it needs to do is go after it."

That is what PEMEX is doing at the moment. Mexican petroleum engineers who discovered the Chiapas-Tabasco reserves went deeper in their drilling than had ever been done before in Mexico, reaching down three miles.

There, they found a subterranean lake of high-grade petroleum some three or four miles wide and perhaps 25 or 30 miles long.

Richest field ever

It is clearly the richest oil field ever discovered in Mexico.

If the view of Mexicans like Mr. Flores de la Pena is correct, the northern finds, however, may well be even more significant.

Mexicans have long hoped that they might discover new oil fields to replace the older and dwindling reserves in the one-time British and United States fields that were nationalized in 1938.

But exploration here has, until recently, been limited.

That all changed, however, when Luis Echeverria Alvarez became President in 1970. Over the years, PEMEX had become something of a political football for successive administrations and had little money for exploration. Mr. Echeverria named Antonio Dovall Jaime as its director-general with instructions to put PEMEX's house in order.

Mr. Dovall Jaime did just that. In the process, he also won support for raising prices on everything PEMEX produces,

which provided funds for a vigorous program of exploration in 22 Mexican states.

Trained personnel

In the case of the Chiapas-Tabasco finds, new technology in drilling for oil at greater depths also helped. But it is important to note, say foreign observers, that it was Mexican engineers entirely who carried out the work. This is one of Mexico's major advantages. It has the technological know-how and the trained personnel to handle all phases of its oil industry. After all, it has been doing this for nearly 37 years, since the 1938 nationalization by then-President Lazaro Cardenas.

Under the Dovall Jaime administration, PEMEX has not only been reorganized and new fields discovered, but Mexico again has become self-sufficient in oil.

It became so only last August. Since then, it has exported oil, mostly to the U.S., but with smaller shipments to Israel and Cuba. The importance of this change can be measured several ways. In the six months January to June, 1974, Mexico spent \$53 million on oil imports, mostly from Venezuela.

Substantial exports

As time goes on, Mexicans expect that their exports will be substantial, but they also intend to sell at world market prices, which means the established price set by the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, to which Mexico has applied for observer status with an option for full membership later.

President Echeverria says Mexico's oil policy, as far as surplus sales are concerned, will be "profoundly nationalist and anti-imperialist."

This could mean a restriction on production in the new fields to conserve oil for future generations, just as Venezuela is doing. Moreover, Mexico appears unwilling to sell all its surplus, or even most of it, to the U.S.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

PEMEX director-general Dovall Jaime says Mexico will seek "maximum diversification of purchasers, giving special priority to the needs of developing countries, above all those of Latin America."

Profoundly satisfying

The offer to Cuba is a case in point. Presently, most of Cuba's oil comes from the Soviet Union. Cuban leaders would like very much to have alternate suppliers.

No matter where Mexican oil goes, however, there is going to be a lot of it flowing. The Chiapas-Tabasco discoveries are a case

in point. Production already is flowing at 100,000 barrels a day with 50 wells in production. By the middle of 1975, these fields are expected to produce 800,000 barrels daily.

Much of this will be available for export and an export total of 200,000 barrels daily by mid-1975 is widely envisioned here.

All of this is profoundly satisfying to Mexicans to whom a national oil industry is one of the cardinal points of Mexican nationalism.

"It is, if you will, a source of great pride," said an official in PEMEX. "It means we are not going to be left behind in an energy-short world."

Squeezing a plain box and getting fancy poetry

The Box Man, by Kobo Abe. Translated from the Japanese by E. Dale Saunders. New York: Knopf. \$6.95.

By Victor Howes

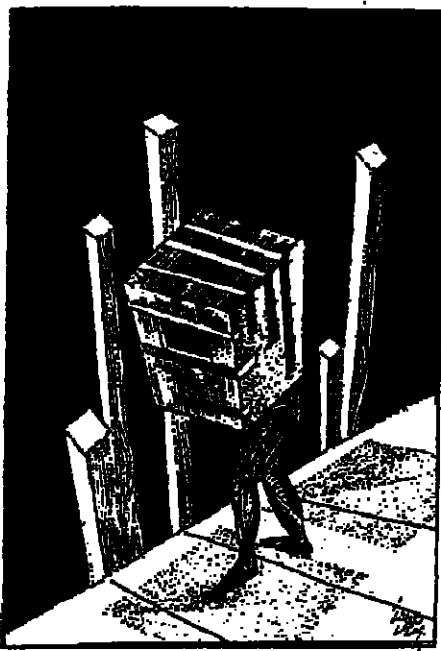
The box man lives in a box. Nothing fancy. Just a plain corrugated box such as a large television set or a small refrigerator might come in. The box man wears it over his head and shoulders, like a small or a hermit crab, waterproofed, windowed, and reinforced with rubber tape.

Anyone might live so, forsaking his identity and his ID card, walking

Books

abroad beneath his cardboard carapace to forage for food, or huddling for warmth in his mobile mansion under a bridge.

He might begin by seeing another box man, thinking he was looking at an annoying piece of litter, then



seeing the litter walk. He might begin by feeling contempt, even loathing, for such a box man. Then, one day, he acquires a box. He crawls in. He tries sleeping in it. He finds he likes it. And at last he leaves his apartment, box over his head, flashlight, transistor radio, vinyl bag for small belongings strapped inside his box, and never returns.

Such is the premise of Kobo Abe's sad, amusing, wistful novel of a man with a Woody Allen ineptitude for dealing with his fellowmen, "a vacillating fellow" who becomes a nameless dropout in a throwaway world. It isn't much of a donee, but Japanese literary prize-winner Abe squeezes it for all its poetic worth.

He provides alternative narrators, interrupted narrative, variable fantasies, to keep the reader off-balance. How many box men are there in the novel? Is there a fake box man

present? Does someone really offer the box man 50,000 yen for his box, or is this the fantasy of the lonely box man who is writing this down with pencils and ballpoint pens he finds discarded outside the gates of the Middle School?

And what does being a box man express? Is he an update of Diogenes, with a fine contempt for the things of this world? Or is the box man the victim of existential nausea, suffering that "paralysis of the heart's sense of direction" which Mr. Abe calls "the box man's chronic complaint"? Is the box man a chrysalis awaiting new birth, or a dead-end street? The answer, perhaps, is all of the above.

Kobo Abe likes paradox. In "Woman of the Dunes" he told of a man captured by the dune woman, who when finally offered his freedom refused it. In "The Ruined Map" he told of a private eye, hired to find a

missing person. In the end, the private eye, having found no one, becomes a missing person himself.

"The Box Man" is a segment of that international fiction about minimal man. Beckett, Barthelme, Ionesco, Vonnegut, have all had their say about this faceless, anonymous waif.

Is such a man a refutation of the modern world, its noise, its litter, its anomie? Or is he its end-product? Is his very attempt to escape the world but a further restriction, a tighter boxing-in of his alternatives?

Abe comes up with no easy answers. In "The Box Man" he casts an ironic, sardonic, macabre eye on the human tragicomedy, and leaves his meanings like scattered clues, like corrugated boxes blowing in the wind.

Victor Howes is a poet, critic, essayist, and professor of English at Northeastern University.

financial

Pacer—
AMC
does it
again

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, Calif.

If American Motors didn't make a big noise, no one on the highway would ever hear it.

That's why AMC pursues its "policy of difference" in the auto business. Five years ago it came out with Gremlin, a truncated Hornet. A year later it launched its pace-setting Buyer Protection Plan, perhaps the best automobile warranty in the business.

Now it's Pacer, a strikingly new car with a mass of glass, sloping front hood, two doors of unequal size, and an abundance of people space inside a small-in-size frame.

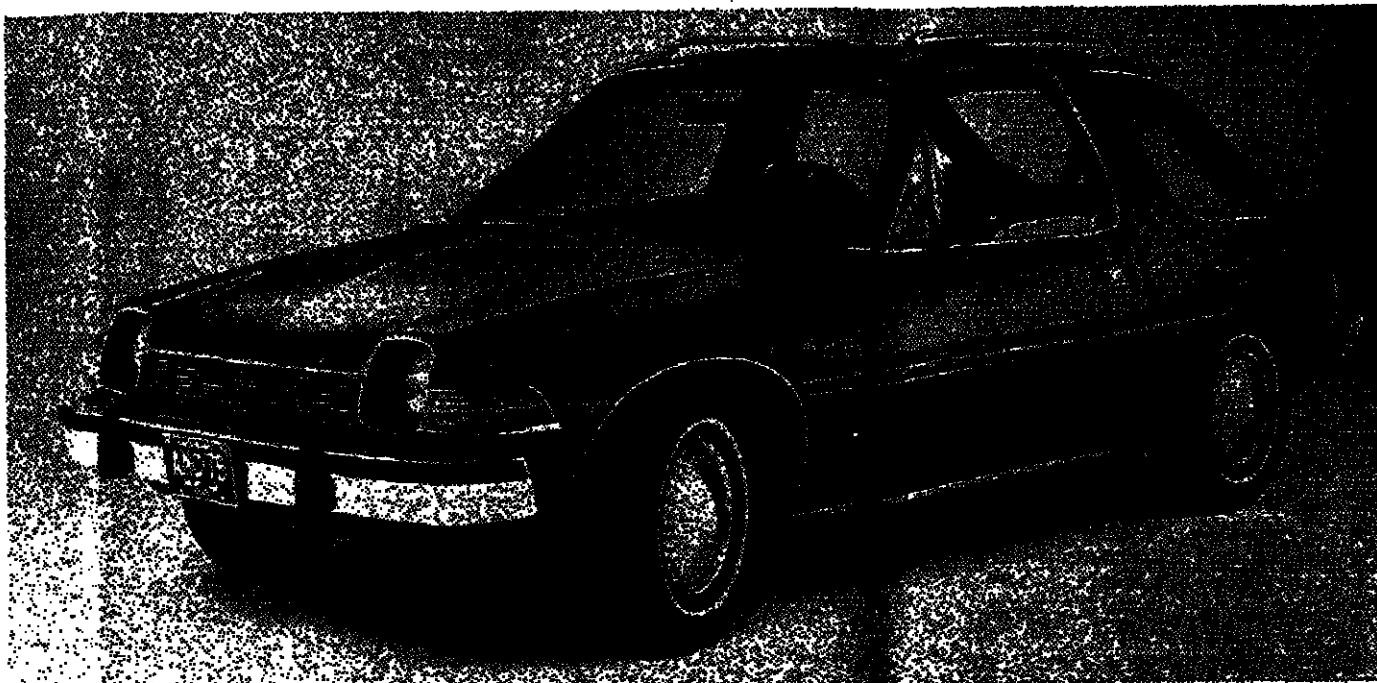
There are risks in introducing an innovative, 100-inch-wheelbase, small car at a time when auto sales are dragging in the ditch. But Roy D. Chapin Jr., chairman, says the company refuses to "crawl into a hole and wait for the winds of adversity to blow over."

"We completely disagree with that course of action — or inaction."

Uncommon concepts

So if a small company of the size of AMC, with only a thin slice of the U.S. auto market, is going to survive, it has to perform in an out-of-the-ordinary way by coming up with uncommon concepts and ideas which other makers only talk about.

Last year, because of total emphasis on the low end of the market, AMC was able to run counter to the auto-sales trend and end up with a decline



With Pacer, American Motors seeks to pit innovation against bigness

of only 15 percent compared with 28 percent for the rest of the industry.

For the last few months, though, even AMC has been caught up in the agonizing "collapse" of the U.S. auto industry with sales down some 40 percent or more over those of a year ago.

Stock-market analysts generally give high marks to the firm's management team, a much better grade than they give Chrysler Corporation, for example. When AMC was in a financial whirlpool a few years ago, chairman Chapin was able to round up a bevy of financial angels to keep the company afloat.

'Policy of difference'

Pacer typifies the company's "policy of difference."

Major focus is on inside space despite its small-size dimensions. It is wider than a Chevrolet Chevelle, yet shorter than a Vega. Thirty-seven percent of all exterior surface — 5,600 square inches — is glass. It is the complete antithesis of the restricted-rear-view cars of a few years ago when it was a major feat to back up. In most cars the glass-to-exterior-surface ratio runs from 25 to 28 percent.

Vince Geraci, an AMC interior designer, says "the use of plastic components reaches virtually every exposed area and quite possibly represents the widest application yet of plastics, both in large and small parts."

The two asymmetrical doors, for example, are plastic. The driver's door is four inches narrower than the passenger-side door, something other manufacturers have talked about for years but have yet to put into a car. Both doors cut deeply into the roof. Headroom is noticeably greater than in most cars.

Wind resistance cut

The aerodynamic shape with a sloping front hood reduces wind resistance by about 12 percent compared with a standard-shaped car. Mileage ranges from 18 to 25, according to Environmental Protection Agency figures.

Pacer originally was intended to get a rotary-type engine but, says Gerald C. Meyers, AMC engineer, "this is on the back burner now." The rotary, or Wankel, engine has come under severe criticism in the past year.

In driving the car for about 100 miles — to the Salton Sea and back — the performance was about as ex-

pected; surefooted and adequate with a 258-cubic-inch, 6-cylinder engine. AMC can be counted on to come out with a "faster" engine sometime in the next year.

The wide front track — that is, the distance between the left and right wheels — is wider than in any other small car. This gives excellent stability to the Pacer, even in crosswinds.

Hard-to-open door

A back-seat rider finds it hard to open a door because the front-seat backs, when pushed all the way forward, tend to block access to the door handle. Also, on some models the head rest on the driver's side unfurling blows the horn when a passenger enters or alights from the rear on the driver's side.

Exterior door handles, as on all AMC cars, can be hard on the fingers and fingernails. Toe room is minimal on the front-seat passenger side of the car because of the encroachment of the heater on the floor.

Yet despite the few annoyances, the pluses outnumber the minuses.

American Motors spent \$80 million to bring out Pacer, five times what it cost to produce the Gremlin. Base price is \$3,299. Average out-of-the-dealer prices will probably hit \$4,000, however.

Ford plan expected
to ease utility taxes

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Ford's coming economic and energy package is expected to include special help for distressed U.S. utilities in the form of both tax breaks and higher rates for customers.

Incentives will be provided for utilities to switch from oil to coal or nuclear power. And federal pressure for rate increases will be aimed at letting utilities pay for development more out of revenues and less by going to the financial markets, where capital is already short.

The final shape of White House proposals is yet to be disclosed. But enough information has come out to draw the outlines.

Certain requirements

An increase in the investment-tax credit from 4 to 7 percent or more will be sought (along with a hike for all industries from 7 percent to 10 percent). But the tax break on new plant will be offered only for construction of nuclear and coal-fired plants.

As a collateral move, homeowners would be offered a tax credit for installing insulation or storm windows as a way of conserving energy.

But a tax credit is useless to a utility that is not making enough profit to pay taxes, and 20 percent of the utilities are in that boat. For further help, the administration is expected to propose legislation that would permit utilities to include the cost of plants under construction in their rate base, again limited to non-oil-burning plants. At present, they can include only operating cost and must finance new construction by borrowing.

15 percent higher rates

It is estimated that power rates, which jumped an average 55 percent last year because utilities are generally allowed to pass increased fuel costs through to customers automati-

cally, would climb another 15 percent. Resistance from Congress is expected.

Utilities will point out, however, that even with increased rates their operating expenses in a recent month jumped 37 percent while revenues increased only 31 percent because costs other than fuel were also on an upward climb.

State regulatory commissions are historically slow to allow rate increases so that in a period of rapid inflation utility earnings tend to lag badly.

The administration also is considering federal guidelines requiring state regulators to speed up the process of granting rate increases — an area where the federal government has been reluctant to intrude.

Plants canceled

But the argument will be pressed that the enormous capital needs of the utilities should not be dumped on the already starved capital markets. This would drive interest rates up and lead the utilities with high-cost financing.

Electric facilities are estimated to be worth about \$200 billion now, and another \$50 billion worth of plant is under construction. But utilities have been canceling construction projects wholesale. In the past year, they have canceled 170,000 out of the 380,000 megawatts of capacity they had planned.

About two-thirds of the cancellations are for nuclear facilities because they require the largest initial capital outlay, take a long time to build, and run into protests from citizen groups.

A hint of things to come

The administration probably will have a tough job selling its program of aid to utilities, especially where rate increases will be needed.

If capacity shortages were already severe enough to cause widespread brownouts, the selling job would be a lot easier. But officials point out that shortages are coming unless the utilities get help with building new capacity.

The troubles have surfaced fleetingly in the public consciousness, in brief summer brownouts and in New York's Consolidated Edison decision last April to skip its quarterly dividend. But demand for electric power is growing relentlessly, and it is estimated that utilities will have to expand capacity from the present 450,000 megawatts to about 650,000 megawatts in the next 10 years — at a capital cost of some \$232 billion.

Will F-5 sale
bind Saudis,
U.S. closer?

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The 60 U.S.-built F-5 jet fighters purchased by Saudi Arabia are seen here as a solid achievement for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as he seeks to establish "links of interest" between the governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia.

It also is seen as a sharp reminder to Israel that the Ford administration is serious when it says it envisions a more evenly balanced American Middle East policy.

As yet unknown here: whether the Saudi Government eventually will pass the aircraft along to Egypt or any other Arab nation in contravention of U.S. trading requirements that such "third country" arms transfers cannot be undertaken without U.S. permission.

Officials of Saudi Arabia, the largest oil-exporting nation, reportedly insist that there are "no strings" attached to the agreement.

One more escalation?

The weapons agreement, totaling \$787 million for the 60 aircraft, plus special outfitting, training of pilots, and spare parts, is seen by some here as but one more escalation of a continually spiraling Mideast arms race. It is in this respect that the move is being faulted by some U.S. congressmen.

The U.S. already has made large weapons sales to non-Arab Iran, is the prime weapons supplier for Israel, and is a major supplier to Jordan. The U.S. sold a contingent of F-5 aircraft to Saudi Arabia prior to the October, 1973, Mideast war.

Two versions purchased

Saudi Arabia has purchased two versions of the aircraft, 40 single-seat F-5Es, and 20 F-5Fs, a more expensive two-seat version that can be used as a trainer. A lightweight, simple-to-operate aircraft, the plane is considered excellent and highly maneuverable.

Still the F-5 is not considered a serious challenger to either the French-built Mirage III, or the high-speed, all-weather, U.S.-built F-4 Phantom, the backbone of the well-regarded Israeli Air Force.

The U.S. has agreed in principle to sell F-4s to Saudi Arabia, and some Middle East reports indicate talks recently have been under way between the two nations on just such a purchase.

Latin America lambastes
U.S. foreign-trade bill

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Latin America is reacting angrily to Washington's new foreign-trade act — and there is a hint that some hemisphere nations may attempt reprisals against the United States.

A number of hemisphere leaders have openly criticized the trade bill, particularly clauses that exclude members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from tariff preferences.

Venezuela and Ecuador — the two Latin American members of OPEC — indicate that they may seek a special session of the Organization of American States (OAS) to discuss what they term "economic aggression" by the U.S. against Latin America.

Boycott planned

Moreover, they say they will stay away from the March meeting of hemisphere foreign ministers in Buenos Aires, at which U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was expected to continue his "new dialogue" with his Latin American counterparts.

What angers Venezuela and Ecuador is a feeling that Dr. Kissinger's many statements about the opening of the United States market to more Latin American goods was a promise without substance.

"How can Washington expect to have things both ways — a promise of better things to come by the Secretary of State and then a slap in the face by Congress and the President who signed the bill?" asked a Caracas radio commentator.

"There can be no dialogue on this basis."

Some Venezuelans and Ecuadorians note that President Ford, in signing the foreign-trade measure, did say he had objections to certain provisions in the bill — presumably including the OPEC exclusion clause.

"Then, why didn't he reject the bill?" the Caracas radio commentator asked.

Criticism is coming not only from Venezuela and Ecuador, which feel they will be directly affected by the trade measure, but also from most other countries.

Brazil's Minister of Industry and Commerce, Severo Fagundes Gomes, said the provisions in the new law are a threat to Brazilian exports.

No reduction planned

"Naturally, we do not plan to reduce our trade with the United States," he commented, "but it is necessary for us to intensify our trade relations with other countries."

For its part, Peru charged that the trade bill contains "coercive and discriminatory" terms that threaten development efforts in Latin America.

And Mexico's Foreign Minister, Emilio O. Rabasa, said that the Venezuela and Ecuador stand in face of the new trade bill is both "dignified and respectable."

Mexico will attend the Buenos Aires session, he said, but Dr. Rabasa, a close friend of Dr. Kissinger's, warned that if no practical results emerged from the meeting, it would be the end of the dialogue that Dr. Kissinger initiated and the blame would rest with the United States.

Crossword

ACROSS	43. Work unit	2. Creek	group
1. Be	44. Expert	3. Jujube	9. Chinese factory
4. Cap	45. Plucky	4. Traveler's haven	10. Spanish
7. Reverberate	46. Petite	5. Single	motorcycle
11. Yellow ochre	47. Principal	6. Achieve	15. Uncertain
12. Individual		7. Liberal	18. French assent
13. Murmurs	DOWN	8. Civil Rights	19. Dance: Cha...
14. Environment	1. Hard wood		20. Feminine
15. Samovars			pronoun
16. Unit of reluctance			21. Swiss canton
17. The end			22. Fictitious name
18. Boor			24. Low boat
22. Outstanding			25. High hill
23. Present			26. Greek letter
24. Indicator			27. Collide
28. Beards of wheat			29. Attempt
30. Lot			32. Suiting material
31. Grampus			33. Dress
32. Get lost!			34. Castro's land
33. Squamous			35. Stypic
36. Sward			38. Entice
37. Humdinger			38. Church bench
38. Steel			39. Blackjack
42. Adjoin			40. Frost
			41. French marshal

BUSINESS HIGHLIGHT

Con Ed warns on oil tax

New York
Utilities may be caught in a squeeze if the President imposes a \$1 to \$3 per barrel additional tax on imported residual oil.

At least that is the way Con Edison's chairman, Charles F. Luce, explains it in a telegram to President

Ford. He warns that such an increase in oil costs could add more than \$200 million a year — about 25 percent — to Con Edison's current costs.

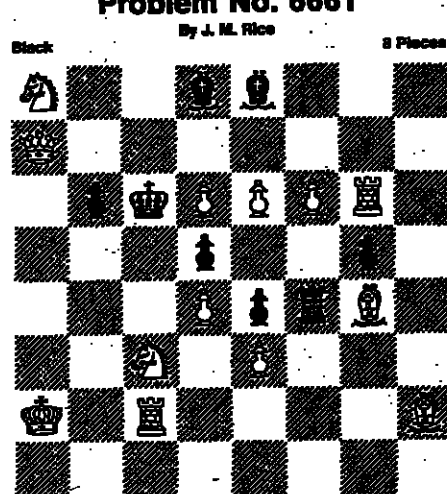
Mr. Luce asked the President to put a tax on gasoline instead of crude oil since price elasticity is greater with gasoline. Gasoline consumption accounts for about 40 percent of the oil used in the nation as opposed to less than 9 percent for electric generation.

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

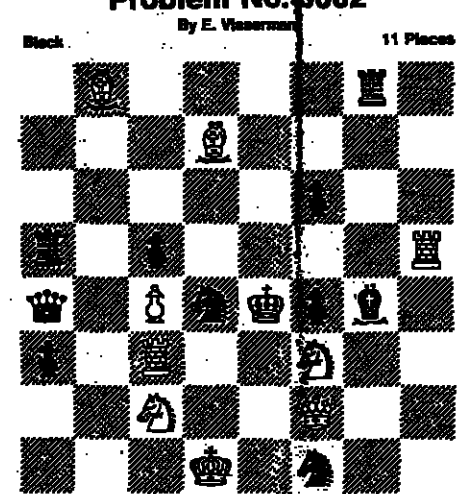
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6661



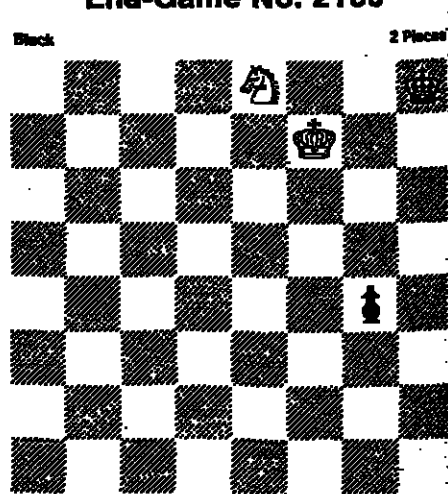
White to play and mate in two.
(Third prize, Two-move section, the Problemist, 1973.)

Problem No. 6662



White to play and mate in three.
(Third prize, Three-move section, the Problemist, 1973.)

End-Game No. 2185



White to play and draw.
(A Koltanowski teaser.)

Houston surprise

When a rated grandmaster loses to an international master, it can be considered a surprise. This is what happened at the Houston International, won by Julio Kaplan, originally from Puerto Rico, now a New Yorker. Kaplan won the world junior title back in 1957. Julio's victory gave him the master title. His opponent was Vlastimil Jansa, Czech grandmaster.

Another Sicilian passively developed by Jansa gave young Kaplan his chance.

Sicilian Defense

Kaplan White	Jansa Black	Kaplan White	Jansa Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4	21 BxP	K-K4
2 K-K3	P-K3	22 K-Q4	K-B4
3 P-Q4	PxP	23 QxR	P-K3
4 KxP	K-K3	24 P-R4	R-B4
5 K-K3	P-Q3	25 R-B2	R-K4
6 B-K2	K-B3	26 P-K3	Q-R6
7 B-K3	B-K2	27 P-B4	B-O
8 O-O	O-O	28 BxR	Px5
9 B-B4	B-Q2	29 K-K5	Q-K2
10 K-K3	Q-B2	30 K-B3	B-B3
11 B-B3	K-R4	31 P-Q4	P-B4
12 P-K4	B-K	32 PxP	QxP
13 P-K5	K-Q2	33 P-R7ch	K-B
14 Q-K2	K-K3	34 Q-K3	P-K4
15 K-K5	Q-K1	35 R-K1	QxP
16 KxRP	QxR	36 P-K2	B-K2
17 Q-B2	K-R5	37 P-K6	B-K2
18 BxK	Q-R5	38 P-P	B-B4
19 B-K3	P-K4	39 Q-K5ch	KxP
20 P-B3	PxP	40 Q-R5ch	K-K2

Black resigned

Solutions to Problems

No. 6659 P-K3/B
No. 6660 1 BxP/C6 threatens 2 Kt-B7ch

Chess for Children

George Francis Kane, a strong New York player with a flair for teaching chess, has written two books which an adult can effectively use to interest youngsters in chess. Even five-year-olds who cannot read these simple books can readily learn the basics and begin to enjoy actual play.

Naturally these books are filled with diagrams leading the child step by step to greater awareness of how the pieces work together, to recognize threats and counter-threats. The first book, in hard cover, is titled "Chess and Children." The parent who hardly knows the game at all will be able to help his child and himself learn the basics and begin to play.

The second book, in paperback, is titled "What's the Next Move." It begins with 16 problems in which ways of winning material are shown. Then there are 64 positions in which mate can be given. The final nine positions have to do with pawns, the opposition, stalemate, and the like.

Both books are published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The cost for the hard cover is \$7.95, the paperback, \$3.95.

Korchnoi Again Held

The 20th game of the Karpov-Korchnoi match followed Korchnoi's first win. Since he

20th Game

Ruy Lopez

Karpov White	Korchnoi Black	Karpov White	Korchnoi Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	27 K-R2	P-B5
2 K-K3	Kt-Q3	28 Kt-K2	Q-B5
3 B-K5	P-Q3	29 Q-K4	P-B3
4 B-K4	P-B4	30 Kt-Q4	Q-B3
5 P-Q4	PxP	31 Kt-K3P	QxPch
6 P-K5	B-B4	32 K-K1	Q-K2
7 O-O	Kt-K2	33 Kt-Q4	Q-B3
8 B-K3	P-Q4	34 Q-B5ch	QxQ
9 PxP	QxP	35 KxQ	Kt-K5
10 R-K	P-R3	36 P-Q4	Kt-Q6
11 Q-K2	P-QK4	37 Kt-K3P	Kt-K5P
12 P-Q4	B-K2	38 Kt-B5	Kt-Q2
13 PxP	PxP	39 Kt-P	Kt-K3
14 R-Rch	BxR	40 K-B	Kt-Q4
15 R-K6	Q-Q2	41 Kt-B5	Kt-K5
16 Q-K2	P-Q6	42 Kt-K7	Kt-P
17 PxP	K-O	43 Kt-Pch	Kt-K5
18 Kt-B	R-K	44 K-K2	Kt-B5
19 Kt-K3	Kt-Q5	45 P-B3ch	Kt-Q4
20 Kt-K1	BxR	46 Kt-K4ch	Kt-K4
21 B-K3	B-B5	47 Kt-B2	Kt-B4
22 QxR	B-Q4	48 Kt-K4	Kt-K4ch
23 BxR	Kt-B4	49 Kt-Q4	Kt-K3
24 R-Rch	QxR	50 Kt-Q5	Kt-R5
25 Q-Q4	Q-Q2	51 Kt-K	Kt-K3
26 P-R4	K-B		Drawn

travel

Travel
Q&A

By Sheridan H. Garth



What recommendation can you give me regarding crossing the Atlantic by sea?

First of all, to cross to Europe by sea requires careful attention to schedules. Sailings are few. See first if there is a departure anywhere near the date that suits your plans.

As for the crossing itself, voyaging at sea is always invigorating and casual. The North Atlantic, however, is given to gray skies and a few rough hours. (The more southerly route to the Mediterranean gives balmier weather and bluer seas.)

But, disregarding the temperatures and the weather, the sea voyage is a wonderful "rester upper." It also heightens the excitement of a trip to Europe, by increasing the anticipation.

Can I get rain insurance if my trip is "washed out"? Rain can certainly be a handicap when a person is covering long miles in some country and thus misses seeing the scenery. But in a city, or at a resort where he may be spending several days, rain is not an obstruction. After all, many important sights in many of these places are located indoors, such as theatres, museums, restaurants, festivals, shops.

So, while rain of long duration is a limiting factor, it does not need to ruin or destroy one's investment in a pleasure trip. Sometimes it brings a person closer to the people he is traveling with, or else with inhabitants of the localities that are being "rained in."

As for rain insurance, this idea has been tried on a limited scale in the past, but has been withdrawn. After all, most cities and countries depend heavily on rain for their vegetation and their water supplies, and do not want to "wish it away," even for the benefit of their welcomed visitors!

Canadian down-on-the-farm vacation for you?

By Paul H. Gates Jr.
Written for
The Christian Science
Monitor

City dwellers and suburbanites tiring of the complexities of urban life may find a respite in the form of a farm vacation, a type of holiday relaxation which is fast gaining popularity in Canada.

In a movement which has sprung up with the 1970's, farm vacations have become popular with the vacationing American family as well as his Canadian counterpart.

Recent revival

Although the farm vacation itself is not new, its recent revival has spawned a number of farm vacation associations across Canada. Every Canadian province except Newfoundland either now has, or is in the process of organizing, a farm vacation program within its tourist bureau.

The variety among Canada's 600 "host farms" is as wide as the country itself. In the western provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, you can stay at working cattle ranches. In the plains provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, most of the host

farms are grain farms. In the eastern provinces of Quebec and Ontario, there are mainly dairy farms and orchards. In the Maritimes, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, farm homes are nearly always close to beaches and salt water fishing.

The principle behind all farm vacations, however, remains the same — peace and quiet. For those used to concrete and highways, it is a refreshing experience to go for a hayride or pick berries.

A glance at promotional literature for farm vacations illustrates their appeal: "Relax for a quiet holiday in a spacious, old-fashioned farmhouse... home-cooked meals from farm meats, vegetables, and bread... easy living, fresh air, and spring water."

A complete change.

However, the prospect of a quiet farm vacation might cause some youngsters to wail, "But what will we do there?"

"Everything you want to do," is the answer of Dieter Haum, a German-born farmer near St. Stephen, New Brunswick. Nearly all farms offer swimming, ca-

noeing, hiking, fishing, and horseback riding.

Others have activities which include golfing, square dancing, rock and fossil hunting, and pack trips. An equal selection of winter activities is available in season, among them cross-country skiing, sleigh rides, ice fishing, and tobogganing.

Just join right in

Many farms welcome visitors to join right in with everyday family living, and even help with the farm work if they wish.

"It's a great opportunity for communication between city people and rural people," says Frank Cunningham, a farmer from Beaverlodge, Alberta. "I've sure learned a lot about Americans, milking cows with them in the evening."

The cost of a Canadian farm vacation is one reason for their rapidly growing popularity in an inflationary world. Adults pay from \$60 to \$75 per week, and children from \$35 to \$45. These prices include room, all activities and three farm-sized meals daily.

Accommodations are usually in guest rooms in

the main house, and are homey rather than luxurious. Many farms also provide campsites for \$1 to \$3 per person, and guests can share facilities such as hot showers and meals while sleeping under the stars.

Not so long ago, harvesting the grain, pitching hay, and range-riding with cattle were fairly commonplace activities for many North Americans, but no more.

Many of today's children have never ridden a horse

or touched a stalk of wheat. These now are the stuff of which television programs and farm vacations are made.

For further information, write: Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

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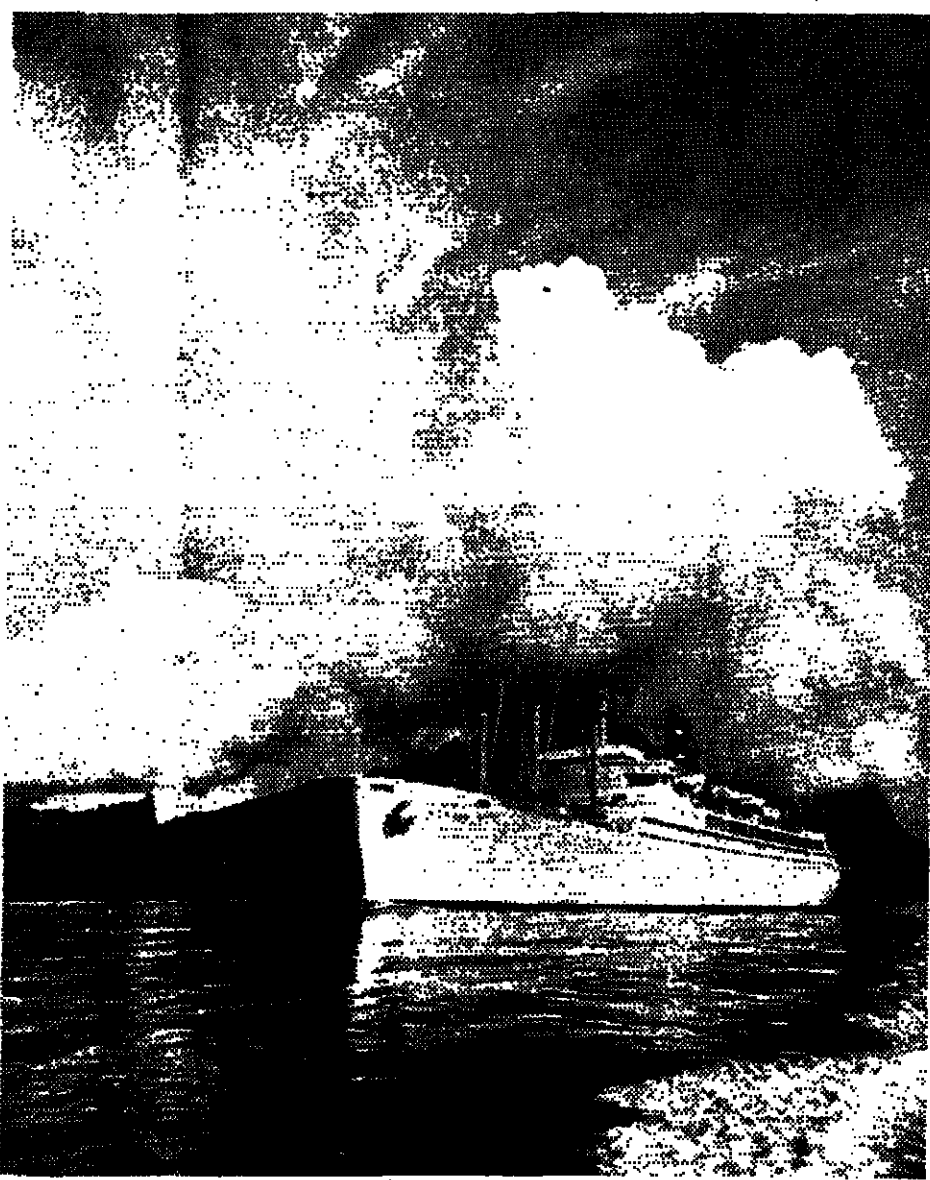
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sports

Statistically Steelers' Super edge was as wide as Grand Canyon

By Phil Elderkin

It does not necessarily follow that someone named Grant is always going to do well down South. In fact, Super Bowl IX turned out to be more like Custer's Last Stand for Coach Bud Grant, the commander-in-chief of the Minnesota Vikings.

The only surprise in the game, which the Pittsburgh Steelers won 16-6, was the relative closeness of the score. The Steelers had the football for 73 offensive plays and that's almost as good as owning it. Statistically Pittsburgh's margin of victory was as wide as the Grand Canyon.

But the story of this game was really the Steelers' Stalingrad defense. It could have stopped tanks with the muscle, pursuit and gang tackling it showed Sunday in Tulane Stadium.

All afternoon Pittsburgh had the confused Vikings trying to push doors marked pull. The result was that Minnesota would

up with a total of only 17 yards on the ground in 21 rushing plays.

"And that's more yards than we were able to run the ball on us so we just went to run the passing game," Greenwood, in what must be a record, got his hands up high

Change of pace

enough to tip three of rival quarterback Fran Tarkenton's passes at the line of scrimmage.

"It wasn't a very good football game," said Grant in the loser's dressing room. "Neither team got here by playing this kind of football. Pittsburgh had the quickest defense we'd come up against all season and we never adjusted to it."

"Generally Fran [Grant was referring to QB Fran Tarkenton] has a little move he uses to get the

other team's defensive front four to jump first on any pass rush. Then, after they come down, he'll make his throw. But today Tarkenton wasn't fooling anyone. The Steelers simply never gave him any time to pick up his receivers."

When Tarkenton was asked what happened, he replied:

"They were the best football team. They deserved to win it. They did everything a good football team is supposed to do and we didn't. We had some chances, too, only we didn't capitalize on them. But we're not frustrated or dejected. How many teams ever get here anyway? And we've been to the Super Bowl three times in the last six years."

Fran was intricately involved in the Steelers' first score, which was also the first safety ever recorded in Super Bowl history. That put Pittsburgh ahead 2-0 in the second quarter and was really the first clear break in Minnesota's defense.

"I still don't know what happened on that safety," Tarkenton said. "I don't know if I fooled it

up myself or got bumped or what. I thought I got the football far enough out to the side so that it would find Dave Osburn's stomach, only Ozzie said afterward that it never touched him."

Anyway, the ball squirted back into the Minnesota end zone where Tarkenton fell on it and was immediately pinned to the turf by Mad Dog Dwight White of the Steelers.

Pittsburgh scored two touchdowns after that. The first came at the start of the second half when Bill Brown fumbled the kickoff on his own 30-yard-line and the Steelers recovered.

At that point Steelers QB Terry Bradshaw simply gave the ball to Franco Harris, who needed only three running plays to get into the end zone.

In fact, Harris had a fantastic day with 159 yards on the ground. This broke the Super Bowl rushing record of Larry Csonka of the Miami Dolphins by 14 yards and was enough of a spectacular to



Portrait of a loser

win Franco the game's most valuable player award.

But the trophy probably could just as easily have been given to Joe Green or L. C. Greenwood, who spearheaded Pittsburgh's defense.

The Steelers second touchdown came in the fourth period when

they held the ball for seven minutes and ran 11 plays that ate up 66 yards. The actual scoring play was a four yard pass, on a rollout, from Bradshaw to tight end Larry Brown.

Just prior to that the Vikings got their only touchdown when linebacker Matt Blair blocked Bobby Walden's punt and Terry Brown fell on it in the Pittsburgh end zone.

The Steelers' victory not only ended the 42-year championship drought of owner Art Rooney, but will forever erase the "dumb quarterback" label that a lot of writers had stuck on Terry Bradshaw.

Rooney, who radiates friendliness like an old fashioned pot-bellied stove, bought the Pittsburgh franchise in 1933 from the National Football League for \$2,500. "And if I had dickered a little," Art smiled, "I think I could have gotten it for less. Back in those days nobody thought that much of pro football."

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tuesday, January 14, 1975

The Monitor's daily religious article

Susannah

She was in a veritable fury, standing there on the steps.
"I don't love anybody, anybody, anybody!"
The day, one assumed, had gone badly.
"What a pity," I said. "Poor you." Still glaring at the world, she asked, "Why?"
"Why poor you? Well, it can't be much fun, loving nobody."
Whatever the grievance, it again surged over her. "James is bad! He's a bad, bad boy!"
It seemed (as often) wisest to skip James.
"What about me?"
She consented to consider this. "Okay," she said, though notably without ardor.
"And Mummy? And Daddy? And Chevalier — you must love Chevalier," I said. The household's poodle, large, black, and unmercifully intelligent, was sitting there on the lawn, doubtless seeing through us.
After a touch-and-go pause, she latched on. "And Pippit too?"
"Certainly, if you want to." Pippit, a hamster, I'm not especially close to myself.
"And little Louise?"
This was a new character. "Who's she?" I asked.
"Little Louise."

"Yes, but who is she?"
"A little girl," she said, as if surprised at my ignorance. And added darkly, "Poor little thing!"
"Why, what's the matter with her?"
"She hasn't any clothes."
"Oh come — she must have!"
"She hasn't any shoes and she hasn't any pants and everybody pinches her at the time!"
"Hard luck," I said. "Doesn't she pinch back?"
"Little Louise?" She sounded shocked.
"Where does she live?"
Without an instant's hesitation, she gabbled off, "Under a table."
"Ah, I see. Because she hasn't any clothes."
"She has a little hat."
"Well, that's not enough. She could hardly come out wearing only a hat."
Suddenly stopped short, she looked confused.
"Do you know her?" she asked.
This morning I wasn't mooded for an interruption. "I'm busy, Susie. You must go away."
"Why?" she asked.
"I've just told you why." And more sharply than I intended, I said, "You've heard me! Please go away!"

Her face emptied. She went away. Perhaps half an hour later, there was a knock on the closed door. A humble knock, not the usual bang.
"Yes?" I called.
She came back into the room.
"Hi! Hi!" A vivacious enough opening. But her eyes betrayed her — she was far from confident.
Clasped to her stomach was something she must have wrapped up herself in a good deal of crumpled tissue paper. She thrust this out to me.
"What is it?" I asked.
"It's for you. It's a present."
I unwrapped the present, which proved to be one of her mother's handbags — a brocade one, for evenings, and presumably fished from a bureau drawer.
Intently, anxiously, she was watching my face.
After a moment, I said, "How pretty it is!"
Instantly she relaxed. Her own face shone.
For several minutes, as I found this and that to do, I carried the bag about with me, under my arm.
"And now shall we wrap it up again, and take it back to Mummy?"
"Okay," she agreed, without a trace of discomfiture.

Doris Peel

Degas' wit

Have you ever seen a more unsuitable ballerina? Wrinkled stockings, wilted tutu, worn-out ballet slippers . . . at best these could be clues to a dedicated dancer. And at worst, they indicated a wild turnip trying ever so hard to become a well-bred rose.

Indeed, what we are looking at is a very human situation — and Degas knew it. Not only did he know it, he took pleasure in it — as he did in any visual if not moral truth. In fact, the world of ballet provided Degas with a whole microcosm of truths. What could be more artificial (apart from opera) than ballet? The amount of time and energy required to dance on one's toes leaves a dancer only a few weary moments for anything else. The body is trained into performance, the emotions are drowned by discipline, and all for what? — to relate an improbable tale through dance.

Why then would Degas choose to depict endlessly this artificial subject almost the way one repeats a word until it loses meaning? But Gertrude Stein's repetition of "a rose is a rose" not only did not lose the word's meaning, it arrived at many meanings. So Degas' repeated ballet subjects hit upon as many facets of the human predicament as he chose. Moreover, Degas realized that by contrasting the very human components of ballet with its artificialities, the underlying truth of the situation would begin to emerge.

Thus, within the grace and dignity of ballet, Degas captured dancers yawning, stretching, half bored, half anxious, and in the case of this life-size bronze ballerina, dressed in an actual ballet skirt, Degas gives the archetypal result of stage mothers. Degas, who knew so well each pose and position of a ballerina, also recognized and perhaps even enjoyed seeing the irony of a gangly girl coerced into a ballet costume. He was to see many such girls, known as "rats of the opera" who obediently trotted along to their ballet lessons, accompanied by their "Mamma" cracking her mental if not verbal whip of command. Could there be anything more contrary to a child's nature than the rigors of ballet discipline? Degas observed this discrepancy and sculpted it with such a powerful sense of reality that one isn't certain whether the dancer is sculpted bronze or stuffed child. Not only does he note every detail of her strained rubberband of a body, but he affectionately takes note of an implish, slightly cross-eyed expression that mimics a prima donna's pride. However, it is in the little dancer's pose that Degas creates the irresistible. Her feet are more primed for sliding down a banister than posed for the ballerina's "second position." And her arms stretch determinedly behind her as if by pulling them back, her posture will eventually snap into some gracefully appropriate pose.

However, no such thing occurs. What we see, in fact, is so true to life that it almost comes as a surprise. Degas has created here a masterpiece of witty truth — a monument to both the bewilderment and the gallantry of children.

Barbaranel Hymes



Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, the Grenville L. Winthrop Bequest, Cambridge, Massachusetts

"Ballet Dancer, Dressed" 1880: Bronze sculpture by Edgar Degas

The joy of maximum performance

Thinking about peak experiences was provocative — those moments of total oneness, such as in dance, when the dancer and the music are one, those times when you feel completely tuned in to the rhythms of the universe. I want to try and set some of my own experiences down on paper, to try and see what is going on, why these moments occur. If we work hard enough at whatever it is that is our own unique gift or talent, everyday life can be transformed into something quite exalted.

Tomorrow, in my dancing, I want

to be silly and irresponsible. I need this. Even though I have only been at it a short while, I am already taking it all too seriously, and, ironically, this is not the way to work toward perfection. I need to be careless, and clumsy, and awkward — to be free and loose and wild with it. Otherwise, I'll kill the grace of it. This reminds me of the courage it takes to risk itself, and be willing to fail miserably, even in the little things. How can I possibly discover anything new unless I am willing to be foolish? Rigid standards can be

stultifying, they can destroy you. If freedom and spontaneity are there, new standards will shape themselves, but these will be organic, not predetermined. Always, always I must be on guard against this terrible intensity that overtakes me in everything I set my hand to. There must be rest and repose. There must be a sense of playfulness, of adventure.

It is interesting to me to notice, as the dance lessons go along, that even though a step may seem com-

plicated to do at first, the right way to do it also ends up to be the easiest and most comfortable.

Can I risk something important every day of my life? How willing am I, really, to reach out to the new, to the unknown? This fine, fine line between fearing, and welcoming the new.

I like what James Dickey says about what he wants in poetry: "I want a fever, in poetry: a fever and a tranquility."

A. J. Constance

It's never too late

Have you somehow got yourself off the track into a life-style that has been disappointing? Have you wished you could retrace your steps back to a more productive, purposeful life? The first step is to quit senseless wandering and come back to the good awaiting you.

The Bible tells of a young man who did just that. He had left home, taking what was his, and with what is described as "riotous living," squandered his money. When everything was gone and he was hungry, he thought of how his father's servants had plenty to eat while he was starving. His headstrong way had not worked out so well. He decided to go back home. The young man gave up his self-willed restlessness and made the journey back to his father's house. And when his father saw him coming, he joyfully ran to him and embraced him — and the

son was welcomed to his former place. Many have proved the truth of the Bible promise, "In returning and rest shall ye be saved."

Through one's willful wanderings, God is really still with him all the time. No one can ever get away from ever-present Love and Truth, no matter how far or how long he may wander. How can God leave man when He has made man as His own spiritual expression? In his real identity man reflects the divine nature. He is inseparably united with the Father.

Unwillingness to resist materialism's temptations may make us temporarily believe God isn't present. The subtle and not so subtle lures of materialistic thinking seem to be unending in the variety of their appeal. But awakening from the suggestion to pursue fruitless aims, and turn-

ing to God wholeheartedly, one can find God's comfort and care always surrounding him.

Christ Jesus turned many people to God. He was always conscious of man's present sonship with God and could awaken others by his right thinking — help them see that they were children of divine Truth and Love.

Waking up by intelligently realizing that God's love is ever present is necessary for mankind. "The time for thinkers has come," states Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. When we have been sleeping and dreaming in materialism, it's a relief to wake up and begin thinking clearly again — thinking on a more spiritual basis. Then we can begin to recognize the presence of good where we are.

Seeking after material pleasures and things is an empty pursuit. There is not the motivation of unselfed love that brings blessings to oneself and others. Self-seeking invariably ends in disappointment, often in sickness, poverty, or loneliness. Seeking to understand man's relationship to God not only brings true satisfaction but solves problems.

"The present self-inflicted sufferings of mortals from sin, disease, and death should suffice so to awaken the sufferer from the mortal sense of sin and mind in matter as to cause him to return to the Father's house penitent and saved," writes Mrs. Eddy.

You too can awaken to a higher, deeper understanding of life. You will find you never really left home or moved outside of God's good.

¹See Luke 15:11-32; ²Isaiah 30:15; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. vii; ⁴Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 17.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Filipino. Twice a year an article on Christian Science appears in a Filipino translation.]

[This is a Filipino translation of today's religious article]

(Sa ita sa wikang Filipino ng lahatsa na wikang Ingles sa pahinang 1)

(Ilang salin sa wikang Filipino ang matatagpuan dalawang beses sa buwan taon)

Hindi pa huli ang lahat

Sa ano mang paraan kayo ba ay nalihis tungo sa isang itilo ng pamumuhay na hindi kasiya-siya? Ninais ba ninyong balikin ang inyong mga hakbang pabalik sa isang lalong kapaki-pakinabang, at may layuning pamumuhay? Ang unang hakbang ay ang lisanin ang walang kabuluhang pagala-gala at bumalik na muli sa mabuti na naghihintay sa iyo.

Sinasaad sa Bibliya ang tungkol sa isang binata na ganoon-ganoon ang ginawa. Umalis siya ng kanyang tahanan, dinala niya ang lahat ng nauukol sa kanya, at naglalarawan ng isang "palunging pamumuhay," inakusya ang kanyang salapi. Nang ang lahat ng bagay ay naubos na at siya ay nagutom, naisip niya kung paano ang mga lingkod ng kanyang Ama ay nahahagana sa pagkain habang siya ay nagugutom.

Ang katigasan ng kanyang ulo ay walang kabutihang naidulot. Ang kanyang pasiya ay bumalik sa kaniyang tahanan. Isinuko ng binata ang kanyang pansariling kaloobang pagkabalisa at naglakbay na pabalik sa tahanan ng kanyang Ama. At nang makita siya ng kanyang Ama na dumarating, natutuwa siyang tumakbo sa kanya at niyakap siya — at ang anak ay malugod na tinanggap sa kanyang dating tahanan. Marami ang nakapagpatotoo sa katotohanang ipinangako ng Bibliya. "Sa pagbabalik at pamamahinga kayo ay matitiwasay."

Sa pamamagitan ng isang titik na paggagala, tunay na ang Diyos ay kasama pa rin niya sa lahat ng oras. Walang sino mang makalalayo mula sa laging lagapan na Pag-ibig at Katotohanan, gaano mang kalayo o gaano mang katagal siyang naggagala. Paanoong mailwan ng Diyos ang tao samantalang ginawa Niya ang tao na Kanyang sariling kahayang espirituwal? Sa kanyang tunay na pagkakakilanlan inilalarawan ng tao ang maka-diyo na kalikasan. Hindi siya nahihwalay sa pakikisa sa Ama.

Ang hindi loobing tanggihan ang hilig-makalupang mga tukso ay maaaring gawin tayong pansamantalang maniwal na ang Diyos ay hindi lagapan. Ang magdaraya at di totoong magdarayang mga pang-akit ng totoong materyal na kaisipan ay waring walang katapusan sa sari-saring panawagan nila. Ngunit ang pagkagising mula sa mungkahi upang sundan ang walang kahihinatnang mga layuning, at bumaling sa Diyos nang buong puso, ang isa ay nasusumpungan ang kaaliwan at pangangalaga ng Diyos na laging nakaligid sa kanya.

Binabaling ni Kristo Hesus ang maraming tao sa Diyos. Lagi siyang may malay tungkol sa laging pagka-anak ng tao sa Diyos at giniging ang iba sa pamamagitan ng

kanyang wastong pag-iisip — upang matulungan sila na makita na sila ay mga anak ng maka-diyo na Katotohanan at Pag-ibig.

Sa paggising na may katalinuhan upang matanto na ang pag-ibig ng Diyos ay laging lagapan ay kinakailangan ng sangkatauhan. "Ang panahon para sa mga mapag-iip ay dumating," isinasaad ni Mary Baker Eddy, ang Tumuklas at Nagtatatag, ng Siyensiya Kristiyana. Kapag tayo ay natutulog at nananaginip sa pagka-materyal, ito ay isang kaginhawahan upang gumising at magsimula na isiping maliwanag na muli — isang pag-iisip sa lalong batayang espirituwal. Sa gayon makapagisimula tayong makilala ang kalaganapan ng mabuti na naroroon tayo.

Ang paghahanap batay sa materyal na mga kasiyahan at mga bagay ay isang walang kabuluhang paghahangad. Walang panggaganayak tungkol sa di makasariling pag-ibig na nagdadala ng mga pagpapala sa sarili at sa iba. Ang walang pagbabago na maka-sarili ay nagtatapos sa kabiguan kadalasan sa sakit, kahirapan, o pangungulila. Ang saliksikin upang maunawaan ang kauganyan ng tao sa Diyos ay hindi lamang nagdadala ng totoong kasiyahan kundi nilulutas pa ang mga suliranin.

Ang kasalukuyang sariling-pagbabatang mga kahirapan ng mga mortal mula sa kasalanan, karam-daman at kamatayan ay sapat na upang gisingin ang naghihirap mula sa pandama mortal tungkol sa kasalanan at isipan sa materya upang magpasanhi sa kanya na bumalik sa tahanan ng kanyang Ama na nagsisisi at ligtas, sinulat ni Mrs. Eddy.

Kayo rin ay maaaring gumising tungo sa lalong mataas, lalong malalim na kaunawaan tungkol sa buhay. Masusumpungan ninyo na kailan man tunay na hindi kayo umalis ng tahanan o nakilos labas sa kabutihan ng Diyos.

¹Lukas 15:11-32; ²Isaiah 30:15; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. vii; ⁴Message to The Mother Church for 1901, p. 17.

⁵Christian Science: (Kung babasahin ay Kristiyan Sayas)

Daily Bible verse

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. — Psalms 23:3

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, January 14, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Women's year, 1975

Mrs. Ford said, when her husband signed an executive order launching U.S. participation in International Women's Year, 1975: "Congratulations, Mr. President, I'm glad to see you have come a long, long way."

But however far the first man of the land, the United States itself, or the nations of the world have come in recognizing the rights and needs of women, the implication remains that there is a long way yet to go.

Mrs. Ford, it is known, would like the President to name a woman to the Cabinet as a next step in shedding the chauvinism of executive branch leadership. Some women have pointedly noted that the White House has earmarked only \$350,000 for participating in the United Nations-sponsored International Women's Year. In contrast, Canada and Australia, with vastly smaller populations, have budgeted \$2 million each.

At this stage of 1975 it is not clear how much actual progress will be gained in furthering the rights and recognition of women. But certainly, on many fronts, efforts will be pressed.

As the year began, the International Labor Organization, a UN agency, released a study called "Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers." It urged husbands to help with household chores as an informal way to help "overworked" working wives. It noted that, while much progress has been made in eliminating legal discrimination against women, "the subtler types of discrimination which are hard to grasp, hard to

fight and hard to eliminate," persist.

The legal fight to even up the status of women in society will not be eased, however. Many women will be thumbing through their copies of "A Working Woman's Guide to Her Job Rights," published by the Labor Department, to check the fairness of their treatment on equal pay, pensions, and unemployment insurance.

At the university level, women will continue to challenge sexism in hiring and appointments. Already this year, a Massachusetts state agency found Smith College, the nation's largest women's college, guilty of sex discrimination after a complaint was filed by two women faculty members. And a newly released study by the Educational Testing Service reveals discrimination at the PhD level.

Even the legal rights of women in sports will be tested this year. The National Collegiate Athletic Association last week tried to come to grips with demands for equality in sports programs for men and women. At stake is federal assistance under HEW's Title IX regulations. Precisely what is meant by "equality" in sports spending is uncertain. But it has to be different from the \$3 million for men, \$53,000 for women in sports programs at the University of Houston, characteristic of university sports budgets.

The United States' largest contribution to International Women's Year, 1975, could be passage of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. But even short of this, on a multitude of fronts, significant progress inevitably will be made.

Cyprus hope for federal solution

New hope for an early settlement of the Cyprus problem comes with the news that the two sides are now willing to discuss a federal-type solution for the Mediterranean island.

Formal negotiations were due to start in Nicosia Jan. 14 between representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities.

The agreement to begin serious talks represents a major concession on the part of the Greek Cypriot President, Archbishop Makarios.

Before last summer's short-lived rightist coup which forced him into exile, the Archbishop was adamantly opposed to the Turkish demand for a federal form of government for the island. When Makarios returned to Cyprus six weeks ago, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, broke off the talks on humanitarian questions he had been conducting with Greek Cypriot representative Glafkos Clerides because of doubt as to the Archbishop's intentions. Now apparently Makarios has come to accept the facts of the new map of Cyprus resulting from the Turkish occupation of two-fifths of the island.

Exactly what form of federal government will emerge is difficult

to forecast. There will be a lot of haggling in the talks ahead, and concessions will have to be made by both sides.

But several crucial points are believed to have been agreed on in behind-the-scenes contacts between Greece and Turkey. Greece has been speaking with more confidence and more authority in these contacts since the parliamentary elections last November which resulted in a strong endorsement of Constantine Karamanlis as Prime Minister.

The future of the tens of thousands of refugees, the control of Nicosia airport, and of the port of Famagusta, the demarcation of the line between the two halves of the island, and the phasing out of the Turkish occupation forces will all be on the agenda for the Nicosia negotiations.

An early settlement would come like music to the ears of the Ford administration, for Congress has stipulated that all American military aid to Turkey must cease by Feb. 5 unless some progress has been made toward agreement.

The encouraging thing is that at last the two sides are getting down to substantive talks, thanks largely to the new flexibility being shown by Archbishop Makarios.

'Morality-in-the-making'

As Americans continue to extricate themselves from the ethical debris left by Watergate, it would be convenient if moral standards could be tested, like chemicals, with litmus paper. A sound position would turn the paper blue; a dubious one, red. And everyone could know the difference between right and wrong without spending all day on it.

But in the absence of a handy moral litmus test, there is no substitute for developing those fundamental criteria for evaluating thought and conduct which are essentially religious. The question is put in the first of a series of articles on "New Turns in Religious Thought" to run all year in The Christian Century: "On what grounds are we to base our judgments of value and thus our moral, social and political decisionmaking?"

To which the article's author, Prof. William Daniel Cobb, adds: "This is the prior question which must be addressed before we can approach the equally important but second question. What are we to do? (or What ought we to do?)"

Professor Cobb discusses the complexity of arriving at grounds for judgment when current moralists come in several varieties:

relativist, conventionalist, idealist. In tune with today's emphasis on "process" in various fields, he suggests a concept of "morality-in-the-making," with man exercising a "rationally informed will" to master circumstances rather than to be mastered by them.

"Unless we are somehow willing to cope with the basic assumptions and beliefs which serve as the justifications for what we think and do," he warns, "we are virtually certain to become the victims of whatever forces happen to be dominant at any given moment of our lives."

Everyone has to find his or her own way to defining the proper "justifications" for behavior. The more firmly these are based the steadier will be that "ethical compass" whose loss Jeb Magruder has once again recalled as part of his Watergate experience.

Whether or not one acknowledges the Ten Commandments as such, the standards they set up remain the way to start keeping an ethical compass straight. Indeed, if to them is added the command of Jesus to love thy neighbor as thyself, they do provide a moral litmus test against which the quality of any action can be checked.

"Listen, who's the wise guy that turned the lamp around?"



State of the nations

What happened at CIA

By Joseph C. Harsch

It is now possible to put together a fairly clear picture of what the CIA was doing, which has been brought of late into question, what precisely was wrong and what needs to be done about it.

The trouble really began late in the presidency of Lyndon Johnson and continued through the presidency of Richard Nixon.

This was the period of rising student unrest which was for the most part, although not entirely, tied in with the anti-Vietnam-war movement.

Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon had in common a deep devotion to the concept of victory in Vietnam and this led them both into an equally deep suspicion of anyone who opposed the American commitment in Vietnam. Both assumed that student opposition to the war effort must to some extent have been inspired and funded by foreign enemies of the United States.

The inevitable result was a barrage of demands from the White House both to CIA and to FBI for information about connections between the protest movement in the United States and unfriendly foreigners. A former official who was at a high level in the CIA at the time says this pressure was "insistent, persistent, and enormous."

It was proper for both agencies to respond to these demands. The suspicion of possible foreign connections was not unreasonable or irrational. As a result many an American was watched to see whether he did have a "contact" with some foreigner.

There is doubt, to be resolved by the various investigations now under way, whether CIA and FBI responded excessively to the White House demands. There is no doubt that in the later Watergate period the White House put extreme pressure on both agencies to engage in highly improper political action and that both of them, for a brief time, resisted less firmly than should have been the case.

What we are dealing with, therefore, is not that the CIA initiated improper surveillance of American citizens, but that it may have been overzealous in the case of the war protesters and that when it came to Watergate and political action it did not resist some White House pressures of a highly improper nature as vigorously as it should.

In connection with the war protest movement it is to be noted that the investigations failed to turn up any significant connection. There was some small association between

American and Western European protest movements. And this trail led indirectly in one or two cases to East Germany. But the main result of the investigation was to show that the protest movement in the U.S. was overwhelmingly a native phenomenon which financed itself. Both Presidents Johnson and Nixon were frustrated in their hope to be able to prove that foreign influences lay behind the protests. In effect, the CIA and FBI vindicated the protesters.

Improperly here, insofar as it existed, lay in degree and not in kind. Perhaps too many people were followed too eagerly. Perhaps both agencies should have been more resistant to White House pressure. Certainly both should have been totally resistant to White House attempts to involve them in Watergate. But the remedy lies in two things which Congress cannot legislate.

First, impropriety insofar as it existed was due to improper demands on these agencies from the White House. How does one prevent some future president from making some improper demands?

Second, there apparently was weakness at CIA in resisting improper demands from the White House. And here, there does seem to be a remedy.

There is no evidence to my knowledge of any such improprieties occurring at the CIA during the years when it was directed by Allan Dulles, Walter Bedell Smith, and John A. McCone. They all occurred during the directorship of Richard Helms who took over in 1966 at about the time when the first antiwar protests were beginning.

Mr. Helms was the first career service officer to be director of the CIA. He was not a wealthy man nor did he have a family business to go back to at choice, as did Mr. McCone. He did not have the independent political position enjoyed by Mr. Dulles. He did not have the enormous prestige in government of General Smith, who had been chief of staff to General Eisenhower in World War II. Any one of those three men, if pressed improperly from the White House, would have refused — and if pressed further would have resigned amidst political lightning. Mr. Helms had no such independence.

The lesson seems to be that the director of the Central Intelligence Agency should be a person of political and economic independence: a man who can say no even to the president.

Mirror of opinion

Americans who get their kicks out of owning exotic pets may have to find new hobbies after the end of [1974]. The Interior Department is about to change its regulations on imported wildlife and enforce a 1900 mandate to protect the U.S. from injurious species. The burden will then be on would-be importers to prove a species safe, rather than on government to prove it harmful.

The regulations will halt most of the 2.5 million annual import of turtles, iguanas and other reptiles, monkeys and other primates, Peking nightingales, flamingos and Amazonian

green parrots. Most tropical fish will be cleared for admission but foreign bird shipments will be cut to about half the level imported before a recently lifted two year quarantine. Already banned under the 1909 Endangered Species Act are such pets as the cheetah and the Manus Island tree snail.

The change is meant to do more than protect the survival of species threatened by collectors. It is intended to avoid import of such creatures as fruit eating parrots; walking catfish; Southeast Asian predators

Readers write

Uncle Sam gone to fat?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Once again Le Pelley has said it with a penetrating cartoon. I refer to the one where he shows the presidents of the United States and France building a rickety raft called Energy Restraints while the good ship Arab Oil rides high in the water.

The disgrace of this so-called capitalist country is that we have lost the will to overcome adversity. We cower where we once competed.

It was once the philosophy of communism to merely divide and share what existed, while we, with a "can do" philosophy, created more until there was enough for all.

Sad to say, we eventually created much too much: so much that the badge of affluence became the ability to discard a two-ton, \$5,000 car before it had gone 30,000 miles.

In the '60's, the Japanese found how to utilize the skills and the wills of their people and startled the industrial world. We declined.

If we had not lost the drive of our forefathers, we could today produce enough goods and services to pay for oil or whatever we need to import. But no, Uncle Sam has lost his vigor and grown fat. He snivels and pouts where he once worked lustily.

Rochester, N.Y. Walter H. Carnahan

Asoka and today's leaders

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was interested in reading W. Leslie Keighton's letter proposing our leaders should be patterned after Asoka, the ancient ruler of India some two hundred years or so B.C. Having never heard of this fellow, I looked him up in my Britannica. It seems he was pretty nasty before he got religion, having slaughtered so many of his fellows that he finally became so ashamed of himself that he repented and became very religious. I must give him credit for his trying to make amends.

Of course, all the public works he did had to be paid for by someone. Taxes, I suppose, and no doubt the treasure he stole from the neighbors he subjugated, helped. Unfortunately after his death the whole thing collapsed and things returned to normal.

We see this cycle repeated time after time down through the ages of history. Hundreds of great leaders contributing their small gifts to humanity and then lapsing into oblivion. Fortunately it seems their thoughts and ideas are gradually improving the collective mind of man. As bad as the times appear to be today, they are far better than in Asoka's day. There is a saying that great leaders come forth when "the time is ripe." Surely the time is ripe in this country. Forestville, N.Y. Charles C. Powell

'Sound the bugles'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Re Pamela Marsh's "Sound the bugles; hang high the flags".

A gentleman from West Germany recently visited the United States, looked into factories and homes and shops, and came away shattered. What he had found were conditions of life and work one could not offer any German worker of today. He found ineffective practices; and he was mostly puzzled by the poor and "worn" living conditions he saw. In his opinion, they did not agree with the fact that this country is so rich in raw materials that its people should indeed live better than he thought they did. We tried, with some success, to convince him that a sound judgment requires more time and occasion than he really did have. But knowing the conditions in the U.S. and in Europe very well myself, I cannot deny that he had a point.

You say, "It is hard to quarrel with the figures that compare the time different nations must work to earn certain goods." I cannot agree with you on this — and I think, it is extremely important for us that we do not cheat ourselves unknowingly. The numbers given in the table are probably justified in the case of foodstuffs. The U.S., Canada, and wide stretches of South America have certain advantages in their climate and its consequences to agriculture over all other parts of the world, and thus it is probable that meat, eggs, milk, etc., should be cheaper here in terms of hours worked than anywhere else.

But the pair of shoes for which the American worker must work 6 1/2 hours are very likely poorer in quality than the pair of shoes which a German worker can buy after 9 hours of labor; the German shoes will probably hold three to four times as long as the American ones. To some extent, the same is true for cars and for TV sets, although here the much larger American market also has reduced the prices. No doubt, you can have all the high-quality goods also here, there are excellent and durable cars, good clothing and shoes and well-built houses; but all these things are likely to be much more expensive here than over there.

If we can afford it, it may be more fun to buy shoes more often so we do not care whether or not they hold up. We can buy a new car every so often, so why should it be durable? Well, we see the limit here, because an ugly American problem shows up behind it: the waste. Still, it is clear that it is not so easy to come to a solid conclusion.

Alexandria, Va. Hans Dolezal

The Oromos

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your article "Arabs keep watch on Ethiopian fight," you asserted that the Oromos are the second biggest ethnic group after the Amharas. Nothing is further from the truth. The Oromos make up well over 50 percent of the Ethiopian population. A quick reference to any book on Ethiopia's ethnic division will attest to this. Out of a total of 14 provinces, the Oromos exclusively occupy five and hold the majority in five additional provinces. Maryville, Mo. Dharma Tullu

Fairness and India

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In a recent editorial you make the statement: "But it can be fairly said that the U.S. has neglected the world's most populous democracy, India." Considering all the U.S. aid to India, your definition of "fair" must be an unusual one.

India has severely criticized other nations for settling problems by force, but has not hesitated to use force itself in Kashmir, Goa, and Bangladesh. Did the Monitor criticize those nations as you now criticize the U.S.?

You justify your prejudiced view of India by pointing out that it is a "democracy" without mentioning the very high level of graft and corruption. I dislike communism, but my concept of "fairness" is to recognize the idealism and lack of corruption in China. The lot of the common man has improved much more in China than in India during the last two decades.

India seems to be obsessed with prestige, and is more interested in building atomic bombs, ball-bearing plants, and other "show" projects than in feeding its people. Much of the food which we have sent in the past has simply rotted on docks and in warehouses.

The Monitor is certainly fair and objective in reporting national political news, but when it comes to reporting on India, Africa, and similar places I think that you become a propaganda machine.

San Diego, Calif. D. C. Kalbfell

Man of the year

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I love the many worthwhile features in this newspaper. Not the least is the rapier skill and compassion of Melvin Maddocks. May I briefly cross swords with him on a recent topic of his — "Man of the Year." His first point was that no one qualifies. So he went on to suggest the "most oppressed man of the year." Again he came up with no candidate, but suggested a group like discriminated-against-bachelors.

With all due respect for these good people, my candidate is, on both counts, without question, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, reluctant exile of the Soviet Union. He has successfully defied a power bloc at perhaps its zenith of influence in the world. Some of his fellow writers succumbed to lesser persecution than he endured in his own country. Yet his moral integrity, the sustained quality of his writing and his unwavering courage have preserved him to continue his fight against injustice and prejudice.

Surely this kind of moral stamina is rare today. The only weapon left against him in the Soviet Union is literary scorn. And as this newspaper has well observed, this "discrediting campaign" has begun to increase. Now, all they have left is wishful thinking, that no one will read him in five years time. I think it is safer to predict that he will be closer to being one of the great heroes of the century. St. Paul, Minn. Gerald Stanwell

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

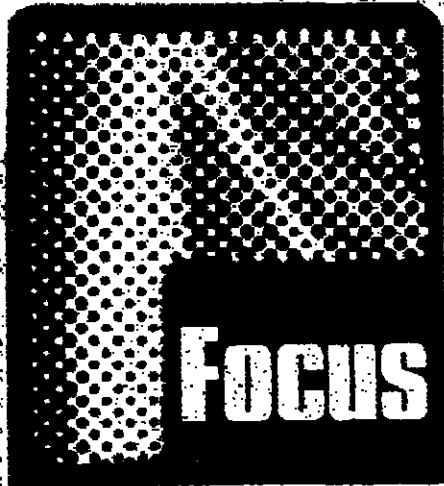
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What to wear at the office

By Frederic Hunter

"When I walked in here," the bank client said, "I thought you'd painted the place. It looked different."

The change was not paint. It was clothes. The bank had put its tellers into standardized, color-coordinated clothing, known in the garment trade as "career apparel."

Seven years ago hardly anyone except airline stewardesses wore matching sets of interchangeable skirts, dresses, jackets, and trousers. Now every work day some 500,000 people wear them. They include employees of insurance companies, retail stores, fast food chains, public utilities, hotels, motels, and car dealerships as well as salesmen, police dispatchers, and even formerly forbidding undertakers seeking a "softer look."

"There's certainly a trend in this country toward more people wearing coordinated garments," says Howard Wolfe, executive secretary of the National Association of Uniform Manufacturers.

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Ford ready to compromise with Congress; negative income tax born; oil cost draws fire

Oil price spiral may cost consumer \$100 billion

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Behind the glitter and glow of a promised tax cut loom unanswered questions about the long-range effects of President Ford's economic and energy package.

Chief concern of analysts queried here centers on the inflationary impact of Mr. Ford's plan to add \$3 to the cost of a barrel of oil, both imported and domestic.

This is "awful," said Joseph A. Pechman, director of economic studies for the Brookings Institution. The added cost "will run right through the economy."

Form of return

Mr. Ford hopes to funnel the \$30 billion he says will be raised through new energy taxes back into the economy.

"In the form," the President told the nation, "of additional payments and credits to individuals, business, and state and local governments," in 1975 and following years.

Congress will be asked, White House press secretary Ron Nessen said Tuesday, to reduce individual income taxes permanently by \$16.5 billion a year beginning in 1975. These reductions will heavily favor lower income Americans.

For example, said Mr. Nessen, a family of four with adjusted gross income of \$5,000, which now pays \$185 income tax, would pay zero under the President's proposal. Tax of a similar-sized family earning \$10,000 would fall from the present \$310 to \$518.

At the \$15,000 level, taxes would go down from \$1,899 to \$1,478. At \$20,000, the tax would fall from \$2,660 to \$2,450. At \$40,000, it would go from \$7,958 to \$7,828.

The President's plan, according to Mr. Nessen, would mean that an average family of four would pay no taxes on an income of \$5,600 a year. The present starting point is \$4,300.

In a surprisingly liberal move for a Republican president, Mr. Ford also proposes to provide cash

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The two blueprints

FORD

- Tax cuts — Individuals, 12 percent of '74 taxes (up to \$1,000), 1/2 in May, 1/2 in September. Total, \$12 billion
- Starting '75, tax cuts for low, middle incomes
- \$2 billion for those who earn \$5,600 or less and pay no taxes
- Business, farmers 12 percent investment tax credit '74 (\$4 billion); corporate tax rate cut from 48 to 42 percent in '75
- Gasoline, heating oil to cost more
- New taxes to raise \$30 billion, gasoline may go up 11 to 15 cents a gallon
- Stricter energy saving: — Oil allocation to help New England, other areas
- 5-year delay in new auto pollution standards
- Develop coal, geothermal, solar, nuclear energy
- 1-year moratorium on new federal spending
- Federal salary holddown to 5 percent in '75
- Automatic cost-of-living holddown to 5 percent (social security, government, military retirement pay)

DEMOCRATS

- Tax cuts for low, middle incomes
- Higher minimum standard deduction, personal exemption, etc.
- More credit for individuals, housing, small business, food production, power, local governments, etc.
- More public service jobs, public works
- Emergency housing program
- Energy speedup
- Production, mining, alternatives for oil
- New anti-trust laws
- New consumer protection agency
- Study ways to prevent food shortages
- Aid to automobile, other industries
- More social security benefits

President's plan open to Democratic options

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Ford knows that he cannot get his full economic-energy program through Congress, and he is ready and willing to accept a congressionally shaped compromise.

"The President is convinced," says one long-time associate of Mr. Ford (one who consults with him frequently) "that he will get something — something that will be acceptable to him."

"The President knows," this informant says, "there will have to be variations on his tax-reduction proposals and on some of his other proposals. But he is not saying that he must get a perfect package — unshaped by Congress. He expects variations."

"What the President is doing is taking the initiative. And he expects to hold this initiative. Call it leadership."

Mechanics of tax cut

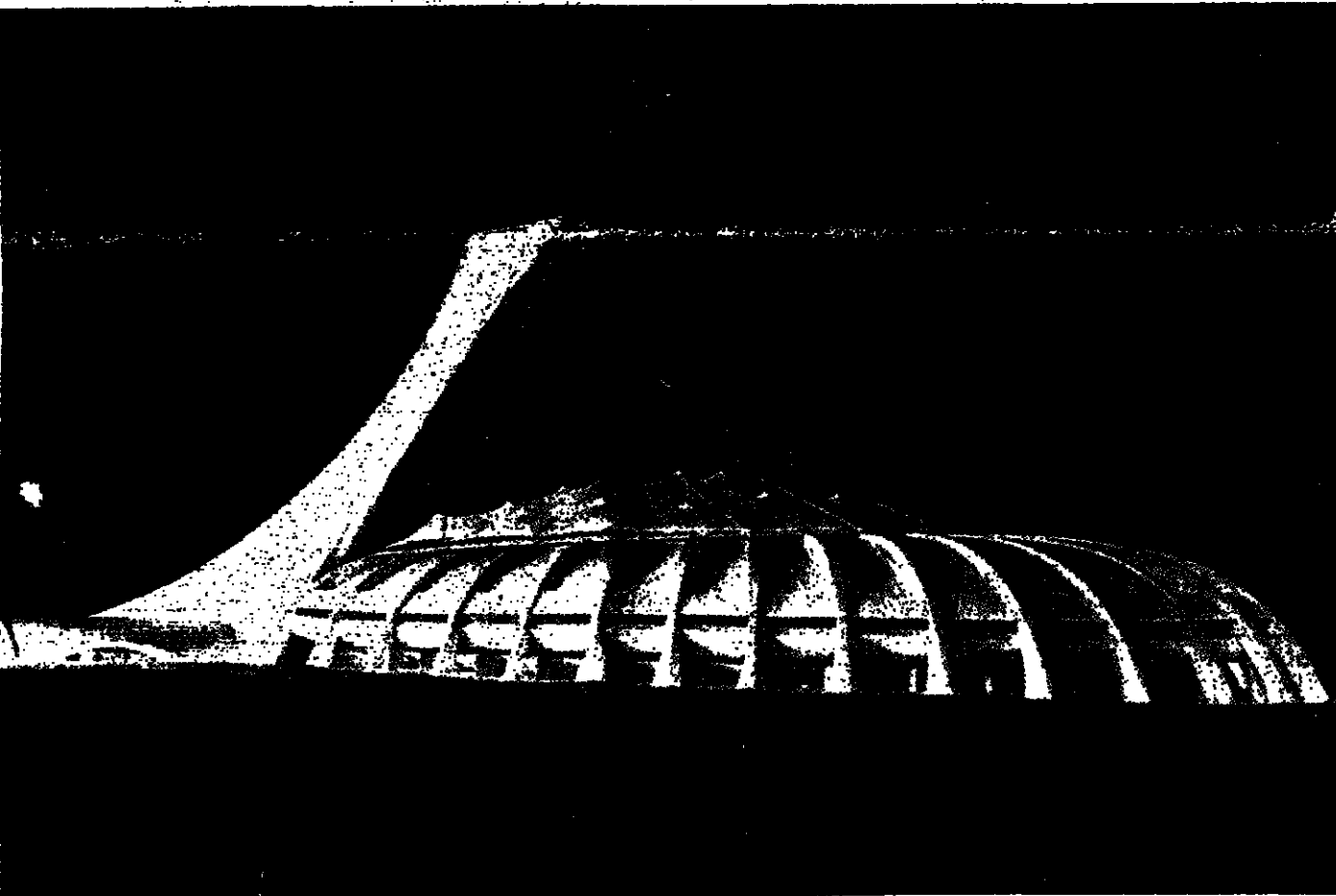
Initial response from Democrats in Congress is to question the mechanics of the presidential tax-cut plan — asserting that it gives too much to people in upper income brackets and too little to middle- and lower-income groups.

Further, the early Democratic response was being made without reference to later disclosures on the President's plan for reducing taxes beginning in 1975. Press secretary Ron Nessen Tuesday afternoon indicated that the new tax tables would be weighed heavily in favor of the lower-income groups.

But the early Democratic complaints — together with the Democrats' own economic-energy proposals — do not sound like a Democratic move to create an impasse. The tone of the Democratic challenge appears to leave room for the very compromise that the President is seeking.

Another highly regarded Ford associate thinks a compromise is coming — "despite the fact that many Democrats in Congress will be looking at the 1976

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How Montreal's Olympic Stadium will look when completed

Olympic price tag too high for Canada?

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

Canada's attempt to stage a low-budget, 1976 Summer Olympic Games is suddenly in serious trouble.

Two villains, rampant inflation and an ironworkers' strike at the Montreal Olympic site, are teaming up to place the so-called self-financing Olympics in jeopardy.

There is talk that the 77,000-seat "parachute domed" stadium cannot be finished in time for the opening ceremonies and a rumor that Iran is making a clandestine bid to steal the games.

The estimated cost of the Montreal games has doubled during the last two years to \$850 million, a sure sign that taxpayers are facing a bath in red ink.

On the revenue side, Olympic organizers are able to see only \$450 million rolling in from a variety of fund-raising sources, including the sale of lottery tickets, coins, and postage stamps.

Illegal walkout

While these projected revenues are much higher than the original \$310 million forecast, they simply would not be enough to cover all the rapidly inflating costs involved.

Labor trouble, in the form of an illegal walkout by ironworkers, has stopped Olympic construction for nearly a month.

Registered as a newspaper
with the G.P.O. London

Inflation, labor troubles threaten not only '76 games, but national, political reputations

This means there is no one to install the steel reinforcing rods used in conjunction with concrete in the construction of the \$380-million Olympic stadium.

Should the dispute drag on much longer — the stadium is 20 days behind schedule already — Olympic officials fear it may become necessary to switch the games to a smaller Montreal stadium, the Autostade.

They might move some events to another city.

There is also a possibility the International Olympic Committee overseeing the games might take the giant festival away from Canada, a blow to national pride.

Not only is Canada's reputation at stake, the political future of flamboyant

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Scientists taking UFOs more seriously

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

The U.S. academic community is taking UFOs (unidentified flying objects) more seriously.

Evidence is still inconclusive. But: — Scientists seem to be more willing to talk about UFOs in a serious and analytical vein.

— Universities and laboratories are sponsoring lectures on the subject.

— At least three doctoral dissertations now deal directly with various aspects of these phenomena.

— And several opinion polls show that professional scientists and engineers increasingly feel that the subject is worth probing more deeply.

Recently, the American Association for the Advancement of Science held a debate on UFOs. And now another prestigious group, the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) will sponsor a symposium on the subject here in Pasadena Jan. 20.

'Serious' interest

Astrophysicist Peter A. Sturrock of Stanford University — who will chair this discussion — says the AIAA's very willingness to convene such a panel indicates growing "serious" interest in UFOs. Five years ago, he says, scientists were much more reluctant to openly talk about these phenomena.

Among the participants will be J. Allen Hynek, director of the newly

formed Center for UFO Studies in Evanston, Ill., and an astronomer at Northwestern University.

His center, which is largely publicly supported, stresses credibility and respectability of observers and data. It collects a broad base of evidence from "reliable" sources across the U.S.

Dr. Sturrock, who discounts emotional flying saucer and alien spaceship reports, says he is impressed by the consistency of data on unexplainable phenomena — such as noise signals from space.

Hard evidence sought

He is looking for additional photographic and radar evidence to corroborate

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Kissinger tries again for Mideast settlement

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The United States has begun a series of new contacts with Egypt and Israel concerning a possible new step in a Mideast settlement, diplomatic sources here report.

U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Herman Eilts flew to Washington for consultations with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. These coincided with a new round of talks scheduled to open in Washington Wednesday between Dr. Kissinger and Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Egyptian President Sadat's own long-planned visit to the United States may depend on whether the new Washington contacts lead to further Arab-Israeli troop disengagement. President Sadat has recently told visitors that such Israeli withdrawals would have to be on the Syrian and Jordanian fronts as well as on the Egyptian front in Sinai.

Mrs. Jehan Sadat, President Sadat's wife, recently confirmed to interviewers that she and her husband were looking forward to their American trip. Mr. Sadat has repeated that he has not given up hope in Secretary Kissinger's peace efforts, but that these will have to show some results soon.

Mr. Sadat is due in France Jan. 27 to 29. Originally he had been due to fly directly to Washington from Paris, but these plans have been changed.

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat told a Beirut newspaper, Al-Anwar, that he expects "that between now and the end of the month matters will be determined decisively."

"Either there will be a partial settlement or the cards will have to be

reshuffled," Mr. Arafat told Al-Anwar publisher Said Freiha. Mr. Arafat added that Israel was offering partial withdrawal from Sinai on conditions "which I do not believe our brothers in Egypt will accept."

Jordan, said Mr. Arafat, had received a similar Israeli proposal. (Jordan's King Hussein, however, has said publicly he can no longer negotiate with Israel on behalf of the Jordan West Bank since last October's Arab summit talks in Rabat transferred this responsibility to the PLO.)



Irrepressible—an Armenian steelworker

By Sovfoto

Long-friendly Armenia turning against Moscow

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Nationalism and political opposition are stirring among the almost 4 million Soviet Armenians — who up to now had seemed to be solidly pro-Russian and a strong bulwark of the Soviet Union.

Strong indications of this development came last October with the news that several student members of a "United National Party of Armenia" had been tried in Yerevan and given hard jail sentences averaging seven years, with subsequent banishment.

The trials, which were held in secret, were reported publicly by academician Andrei D. Sakharov "on the basis of completely reliable infor-

mation." One trial is still in progress. Earlier in June it was admitted that two older Armenians already had been sent to labor camp for "nationalist activities." Arrests are said to continue.

An Armenian underground manifesto denouncing Moscow's "imperialist course" has reached the West. Similar strains have come to the fore in the religious field.

Much like the Jews

In their international associations and in their role in the arts and sciences, Armenians parallel the Jews. This makes their political opposition a more sensitive issue for Moscow than nationalist movements among other peoples of the U.S.S.R. Trouble in Armenia is bound to have reverberations throughout the world.

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Croatia's nationalist tide now subdued

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Zagreb, Yugoslavia

The fiery local nationalism of Yugoslavia's republic of Croatia is finally under control. Three years ago it had thrown the country into turmoil.

Today the operative word is "Doga." It crops up in every conversation here with the top officials who replaced the ousted Croatian nationalists in 1971.

It means "common agreement" and, broadly speaking, can be described as a Yugoslav version of the "social contract" with which Britain's government is trying to contain its domestic economic conflicts.

In Yugoslav terms it means the strategy adopted first to reduce and then bridge the rivalries between the six republics. And it has special relevance here in Croatia, the country's most industrially advanced region, because in 1971 local leaders had embarked on an independent course almost bringing Yugoslavia to the brink of disintegration until President Tito clamped down on the "liberals" and "nationalists" alike to reestablish the party's authoritative, unifying role.

'New language' spoken

The new leaders of the Croatian party and government speak a new language. The ambitious development aims remain, but there is no tendency to push Croatian claims against federal policy or the needs of the less well-off republics.

Mrs. Milka Planinc, the quiet-spoken, articulate president of the republic's central committee, talks of the problems of providing an "equal footing" for the multi-national peoples' Yugoslav federation.

"We work for common agreement between us at all levels," she told the writer. "There is no question of one republic being 'robbed' by another."

(It was extreme Croat charges of this kind that sparked the dangerous rumpus of 1971.)

"We are an exceedingly complex community with very different levels of development. But interests now are being closely knit which is much more important than questions of how many factories, etc., each has."

Some controls resumed

The return to a national party discipline inevitably meant some return also to at least adequate central watchdog controls in the interests of efficient government. But it has no resemblance whatever to the Stalinist rigidity jettisoned once and for all 25 years ago.

It is a style of control imposed — as with many Western countries so dependent, like Yugoslavia, on foreign trade — by current world economic conditions, as well as the need to secure harmony among the republics.

When a sharper turn toward centralization seemed to appear, it was immediately blocked by both Croatia and Serbia.

Thus while there is no actual interference with their general autonomy and self-management, the republics are required, for example, to "report" their investment intentions to the Federal Economic Council. This at least gives the central authority an opportunity to make its opinion known and probably because of the "social agreement" — plus present economic conditions generally — get some head paid off.

Earnings up

On this more patient, temperate line, Croatia, with its lively, fast-growing capital, is still doing very well, with per capita earnings well ahead of the Yugoslav average.

The country's strong economic ties with the West, so much in evidence here, make it much more vulnerable than East European neighbors to the upward zoom in world prices of raw materials and energy.

Croatia's own political rancors of 1971 have been abated, submerged, it seems, in a keener awareness among Yugoslavs generally — Croats included — that, after all, they are "all in this together."

Last of three articles

Drought-ending rain falls in southern Spain

By Reuter

Seville, Spain
Heavy rain has fallen in Spain's southern region of Andalusia to end an eight-month drought — one of the worst in history.

Just a few days earlier the government declared 20 provinces in southern and central Spain disaster zones. However, it was still feared that Spain — usually self-sufficient in cereals — would have to import grain this year.

GAO report on four cities Subsidies' effect on buslines

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta
Drop 15 cents into a fare box, and Atlanta's buses will take one anywhere in the city, including one ride 57 miles long.

That kind of low price, together with comfortable new buses, has boosted the number of Atlanta riders from 58 million in 1973 (when rides cost 40 cents) to 70 million last year.

Atlanta's experience was made possible by federal grants — whose impact on buses in Atlanta and three other cities has just been assessed in a study done for Congress by the General Accounting Office (GAO). The other bus systems were in Honolulu, Portland, Ore., and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Negative aspects

The federal money had some negative aspects, the study showed. Despite winning more riders, Atlanta's new public system has reduced air pollution less than 1 percent. Its contribution to saving vital petroleum was scanty. And it did little to ease the city's traffic congestion, the study reported.

All four city bus systems now are publicly owned, though all had been in

private hands as recently as 1968. Since they went public, the federal government has pumped \$85 million into the four cities to improve service, the GAO observes.

Riders attracted

The GAO study, which includes data through the end of 1973, found that on the positive side, the grants had helped the bus lines:

- Bring new riders to the buses after years of declining use.
- Boost levels of service by increasing annual bus miles by 20 percent.
- Add nearly 900 new buses to the fleets.
- Lower bus fares, either by reducing the basic fare, offering free or cheaper transfers, or changing fare zones.

Present Ford's recent signing of the \$11.8 billion mass-transit bill promises an even greater federal role in bus systems like the ones in these cities. Whether it will be adequate to achieve a turnaround in public attitudes toward transit systems remains to be seen.

Long-term decline

Public transit, which peaked in World War II, has been in a serious decline almost ever since. Transit firms have operated in an overall financial deficit position since 1963.

A drop in the number of riders from 10 billion in 1945 to 6.9 billion in 1963 prompted passage of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 — and other measures have followed.

GAO selected the four cities in this report to gauge how effectively federal subsidies were achieving major goals Congress had envisioned.

Among other things, the GAO found, local government ownership of transit lines can quickly become expensive. In the last 12-month periods of private ownership, for instance, these four lines showed an overall profit of \$719,000. Only one busline lost money. Today all four systems operate in the red at an annual total deficit of \$24.8 million.

Subsidies needed

"Before being taken over, the bus transit systems in each of the four areas had experienced decreasing ridership, increasing costs, and increasing problems in operating profitably," the GAO report says.

Since take-over, the systems have experienced "sharply increasing operating deficits requiring substantial local subsidies," the study notes.

The major reasons for growing deficits was much higher operating costs due to "increases in personnel and wage rates."

Helping feed the world's hungry

Council of Churches commits its members to urgent '75 task

By Tracy Early
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The National Council of Churches (NCC) and its member denominations will be devoting a major part of their effort in 1975 to the world hunger crisis, says Dr. Claire Randall, NCC general secretary.

Interviewed at the start of her second year as chief executive of the ecumenical agency here, Dr. Randall said hunger programs would involve every phase of the council's work.

Looking ahead to activities of 1975, she also cited a visit by a delegation of Soviet churchmen, biennial programs, and a World Council of Churches Assembly in Kenya next fall.

Strategy conference

The hunger program of the NCC, which includes 31 Protestant and Orthodox churches with 41 million members, was the subject of a two-day strategy conference in December. It was held at Graymoor, a religious center near Garrison, N.Y., and participants issued "the Gray-

more Covenant on World Hunger" calling for action:

- To make hunger a priority issue in every local church and community.
- To meet needs, locally and worldwide, in a more intensive and intentional way.
- To affect the policies of our government.
- To mount a massive educational effort.
- To reorder our national priorities.
- To develop ways in which our constituencies can engage in a serious analysis of the systemic causes of current injustice and initiate action programs that will change them.

Doubling effort

Immediate objectives, Dr. Randall said, include an effort to double what the churches are already doing in domestic and foreign food programs. "We are doing this because people are hungry," she said, "but also as a sign to the government that there are people who want serious action."

Since the massive dimensions of the problem require governmental aid, she said, the churches are stepping up their efforts to influence public policy, acting through a task force coordinated by the NCC's Washington office.

"But in addition to this short-range effort," Dr. Randall said, "there must be a long-range approach in which we look seriously at ways we can alter

our patterns of living and eating to make more grain, fertilizer, and so on available to the hungry."

She added, however, that a hunger program must not only call for reduced consumption by affluent Americans, but also deal with such factors as unemployment resulting from altered living patterns. And she emphasized the need for machinery to ensure that what Americans "give up here will get to the hungry there."

Russians coming

Last year Dr. Randall visited the Soviet Union as part of an NCC delegation, and she now is getting ready to receive a return visit from a delegation of Soviet churchmen. Arriving Feb. 15, they will see various expressions of U.S. church life (possibly including picketing by ultra-conservatives) and meet at Princeton Theological Seminary with last year's NCC delegation to continue discussions begun at that time.

In November Dr. Randall will serve as one of the American delegates to the World Council of Churches Assembly in Nairobi, her first time to attend the gatherings held every seven years.

She expects world hunger to be a major agenda item there, and expresses hope that American churches will have developed their hunger programs to the extent they can make a useful contribution to the discussions, while also learning from churches of other countries.

Korea divided: so are many marriages

Long separations work hardship

By Norman Thorpe
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul
Korean novelists are now putting into story form the true-life drama of many married couples who have been tragically torn apart by their country's political division between North and South since the end of World War II.

According to the authorities in Seoul, more than five million Koreans, approximately 15 percent of the population of South Korea, are officially registered as emigrants and refugees from North Korea. Many of them have family members still residing in what is today the Communist North.

A significant number of these cases involve husbands and wives who have been separated from each other in North and South for more than 25 years.

During this period there have been no exchanges of mail, or any other contact between the two halves of the divided peninsula. The divided married couples have had no way of knowing whether their spouses are still living, or whether they have remarried.

Perplexing problems

In the South, a considerable number have married again, even while still remaining legally married to a spouse in North Korea. As Koreans talk of hopes of unification, these separated family members are faced with the perplexing problem of actually having two spouses and families.

In a recently published collection of short stories, Korean writer Won-hee

Song tells the tale of a woman who marries a northern refugee long separated from his wife and children in the North, who were unable to escape with him during the war.

The new wife's mother objects strongly to the marriage: "Isn't there someone else somewhere? Why do you go to him, with a wife and family in the North?"

"Having them in the North is the same as not having them," the younger woman answers. "Isn't the North part of our land? Is it off the earth?" insists her mother.

"It's farther than off the earth. Though we can hear minute-by-minute accounts of trips into outer space, we still don't know if people in the North are dead or alive, even though the division of Korea has already lasted 25 years. Our country is completely severed."

"Then you mean there will never be unification?"

"How can I know the answer to that? When I think about it, I don't believe it will happen during our lifetimes."

Objections 'overruled'

The couple marries in spite of the mother's objections. They have a child, and their life together is peaceful and happy. Then one day the professor husband suddenly announces that he has been appointed a member of a new Unification Research Institute.

This is a great shock to his wife, who knows that national unification would also reunite him with his original wife and family in North Korea. "Ripples of suspicion and weariness continually arose, as though someone had intentionally thrown a stone into a peaceful lake."

"My husband, as if to soothe me, said, 'It's just a formality — there's nothing for you to worry about.' He

explained that as a college professor he had been appointed unavoidably, and that the institute was functionally unimportant anyway.

"But nonetheless, how could I... be unconcerned. If unification came about, what would he do?" There was no answer.

Historic precedent cited

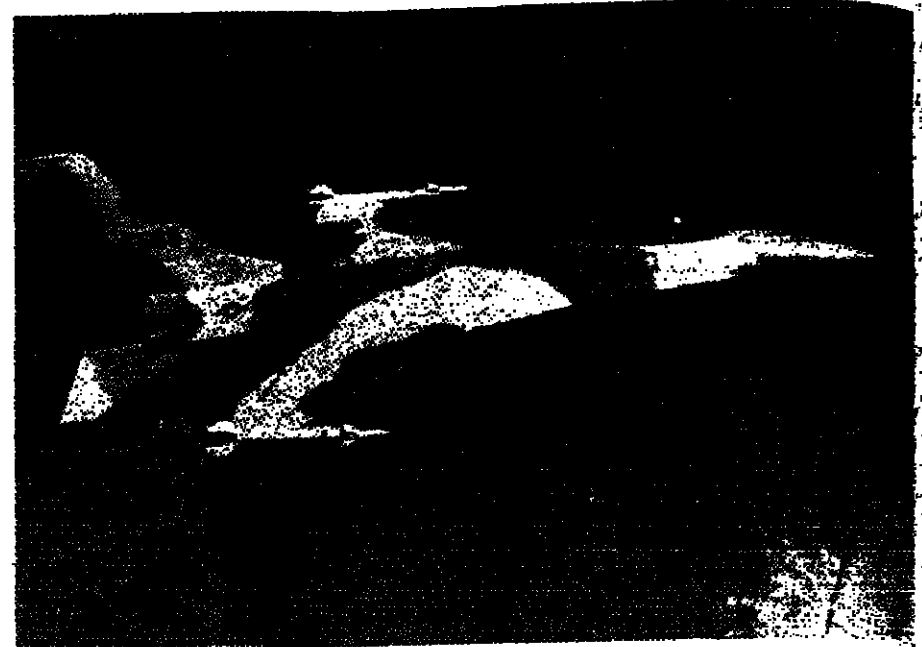
The history of Korea as a single nation is traced back 1,800 years to the unification of three ancient kingdoms, Koguryo, Paekche, and Silla. Koreans usually refer to this historic precedent whenever they talk of hopes of reunification. And partly because of this, it is thought unpatriotic to be disdainful of the prospects of reunifying the peninsula.

But those with divided family loyalties inevitably have mixed feelings about the issue. It is difficult to imagine, if unification is ever accomplished, just what family ties will have survived the long years of separation. Children at the time of division are now adult men and women, married and raising families of their own.

In August, 1971, the Red Cross Societies of the two Koreas began a series of meetings with the professed goal of reuniting the members of families divided between North and South. With the mood of détente in the air, the talks progressed well for over a year and a half.

As the problems became more difficult, progress became slower, further hampered by political disagreements and recriminations from both sides. But neither side has discontinued the talks.

Eventually, contact between the people in the North and South will probably be restored, bringing joy to many — and to others the kind of quandary depicted by Mrs. Won-hee Song in her short story, titled simply "Division."



UPI photo

The YF-16: a cloudy future at home and in Europe?

Air Force alone in its zeal for YF-16?

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Air Force choice for the next generation of American fighter planes, General Dynamics' YF-16, may come under fire from congressional critics. Ample ammunition is provided by:

• Still-fresh memories of the manufacturer's mishandling of the F-111 fighter-bomber, the overly costly and under-effective craft that ranks as the most criticized weapons project in American history.

• Potential problems in adapting an aircraft carrier version of the plane for the Navy.

• Potential problems in marketing the plane to this country's European allies.

One congressional panel, the Senate subcommittee on federal procurement chaired by Lawton M. Chiles (D) of Florida, already is considering hearings on one phase of the fighter decision.

Possible obstacle

Senator Chiles calls the decision "premature" because it was made three weeks before the Navy completed its own evaluation of the General Dynamics plane and its competitor, the Northrop YF-17.

The Navy, for safety reasons, is believed to be leaning toward the two-

engine Northrop aircraft instead of the single-engine General Dynamics plane.

Hearings by the Chiles subcommittee would probe the entire issue of proper inter-service coordination in awarding defense contracts. This estimated \$4 billion contract could become the largest ever.

The single-engine feature of the fighter also looms as a possible obstacle to its salability in Europe. European allies — Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and possibly West Germany, shopping for replacements for their aging American F-104 fighters — are known to question the safety of a single-engine plane.

Price ballooned

The price tag also may crimp sales. Each YF-16 is initially expected to cost \$6.7 million, although the price may drop as production gets going and some planes are coproduced in European factories. The chief European rival, the French Mirage F-1, is said to be selling at \$5.8 million with a guarantee of no cost overruns.

European governments are reportedly wary of General Dynamics' red-ink-stained record on the F-111. That plane, originally known as the F-1, ballooned in price during the late 1960s from the estimated \$4.5 million each to an eventual \$15.6 million. And it never measured up to full Pentagon standards.

General Dynamics' newest plane was selected over the Northrop entry on the basis of better maneuverability during a "fly off" and the 8 percent savings of using an engine now in production for the more sophisticated F-15 fighter.

★Olympic price too high?

Continued from Page 1

ant Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau is being threatened by the bleak situation.

It was Mr. Drapeau's talent for promotion that landed Canada the much-prized Olympics in the first place. Federal authorities were far from enthusiastic, largely because the Mayor's last extravaganzas, the 1967 Expo, cost Canadian taxpayers nearly \$300 million in unforeseen deficits.

This time, Mayor Drapeau solemnly assured Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau there would be no deficit. The federal government, in turn, promised all Canadians there will be no ball-out if the games are unprofitable.

Aloof government

Meanwhile, the Trudeau government in Ottawa is remaining aloof from Montreal's plight. The Prime Minister himself told reporters from the outset that he smelled "a rat" in the financing scheme.

Parliament passed legislation authorizing the minting of special Olympic coins and printing of Olympic stamps, but that is the limit of federal involvement, except the provision of security forces for the event.

One federal study of the project concluded the Montreal Olympics would incur a deficit in the order of \$100 million, so Mr. Trudeau's skepticism is not surprising.

The Expo '67 financial fiasco generated plenty of hostility toward Ottawa when it finally surfaced a year or so after the world's fair had closed its doors.

Drop in the bucket

The federal government's decision to cover the losses infuriated many western Canadians who thought Ottawa habitually grants special favors to the French-speaking province while ignoring other regional money requests.

It is interesting, however, that Mr. Trudeau's attitude toward the Olympics is largely shared by the Quebec provincial government of Premier Robert Bourassa, which has limited its financial responsibility after the Olympics to \$10 million, a drop in the bucket.

The heat is clearly on Mayor Drapeau, who will have to dig deep into his bag of tricks to prove he has not lost his almost magic ability to put on a good show.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marcia Regier, Editor

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Strategic arms limitation talks to resume Jan. 31

Washington
White House press secretary Ron Nessen said Tuesday negotiations with the Soviet Union on a new 10-year agreement to limit strategic offensive weapons will resume in Geneva on Jan. 31.



Defense Secretary Schlesinger

The talks, which recessed Nov. 5, will aim at implementing the understanding President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev reached at their Vladivostok summit on Nov. 24 to place ceilings on the number of launching vehicles for nuclear weapons and on the number that can be outfitted with multiple warheads. Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson will head the American delegation in Geneva.

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said, meanwhile, that the Soviet Union has started deploying its first big new missiles capable of multiple warheads that could be aimed at separate targets.

Mr. Schlesinger told a news conference the Pentagon has "confirmed evidence" of the deployment in launch silos of the Soviet Union's huge SS18 intercontinental ballistic missile, which dwarfs the U.S. ICBMs. At the same time Mr. Schlesinger said there are unconfirmed indications that the Soviets have also started the deployment of the SS19, a smaller but powerful ICBM.

The SS18 has been tested with as many as eight multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRVs); the SS19 with six warheads. The U.S. Minutemen ICBM carries three MIRVs.

Waldheim hints pullout of peace-keeping forces

United Nations, N.Y.
Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, warning of an extremely serious Middle East situation, said Tuesday UN peace-

keeping forces might have to be withdrawn from the area.

He said it was doubtful there could be a new extension of their mandate. The current term of the UN force in the Egyptian-Israeli sector expires in April and that of the UN troops in the Golan Heights separating Syria and Israel a month later.

Britain gives policy on detainees in Ulster

London
The British Government Tuesday promised a phased release of all guerrilla suspects detained without trial in Northern Ireland, but only when it was satisfied that violence had permanently ended.

The British policy, in response to underground Irish Republican Army (IRA) conditions for maintaining its current cease-fire, was set out in Parliament by Merlyn Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The IRA had been hoping for the immediate release of about 50 of the 535 current detainees, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Angolan independence

Penina, Portugal
Portugal and three African nationalist movements will sign an independence agreement for Angola here Wednesday, official Portuguese sources said Tuesday.

One of the African groups, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), said that officials at the summit, now in its fifth day, had agreed on all principal points.

The Portuguese sources confirmed this, and said the only delegates now meeting were the legal experts of the drafting committee, who were working out minor textual details. The territory is due to be ruled until independence by a transitional government composed of representatives of the three movements and Portugal.

Residency rule upheld for divorces in Iowa

Washington
The U.S. Supreme Court refused Tuesday to extend to divorce cases its prior position that residency requirements are unconstitutional when imposed as a qualification for welfare payments, voting, and medical care.

Anyone ready for spelling?

Sidney, Australia
"Any more spels? sed Dick. 'I already ate them,' sed Jane. Is the English language ready for anything like this? Yes, say members of the Australian Teaching Federation who recently approved the first step in a program of spelling reform.

The federation hopes to convince school systems throughout Australia to teach children a more phonetic way of spelling English. The first step is to replace the sound "eh," however it is spelled, with the single letter "e." Said becomes sed, any changes to eny, etc.

Later changes to be submitted to the federation for approval will simplify the spelling of other sounds.

"How can we justify the frustration suffered by so many young children as we prop up and maintain an archaic and stupidly complex system of writing words?" the president of the Tasmanian Teachers' Federation, C. R. Bamfield, asked the national federation's conference in Sydney.

The director of educational planning and studies in New South Wales state promised to examine the proposal. But he said any such program would probably take years to carry out.



Monitor special correspondent C. Robert Zelnick writes that in the former cases the court reasoned that residency requirements imposed unjustifiable burdens on the right of citizens to travel freely from state to state.

But now, in a case brought by Carol Sosna, an Iowa resident, a 6-to-3 court majority has held valid Iowa's one-year residency requirement for actions seeking to dissolve marriages.

Washington and Louisiana are the only states without residency requirements for persons filing for divorce.

Collection of Dali works to get museum of own

Cleveland
Plans have been announced to house a \$50 million collection of the works of Spanish artist Salvador Dali in a museum on the banks of the Cuyahoga River.

Herbert Strawbridge, chairman of the Higbee Company, a department store chain which will build the structure, said Monday that Dali had approved the location.

The collection, to be donated by Cleveland industrialist Reynolds Morse and his wife, Elizabeth, now is housed

in the Morses' private office building in suburban Beachwood. The exhibit has been visited by nearly 60,000 persons since it opened in March, 1971.

The Morses' Dali collection includes more than 90 oils, about 150 water colors and drawings and more than 500 lithographs. The museum also will house the Morses' Dali library. It includes books by and about the artist and folios illustrated by him, Strawbridge said.

Historic Willard Hotel saved — by Indians

Washington
The capital's historic Willard Hotel has been rescued — by the Indians. The celebrated "residence of presidents," empty six years and facing gutting, is to be bought for \$7 million by the National American Indian Council, it was announced here.

The 73-year-old building will reopen, after renovation, as a hotel and national headquarters of the council, which represents 800,000 American Indians. The gingerbread facade, endangered by redevelopment, will be preserved, writes Peter Stuart, Monitor correspondent.

"Ownership of the Willard means the first Americans can make a

contribution to the preservation of an important part of the city's and nation's history," said NAIC executive secretary Helen Marie Klein.

1974's top athlete: Ali, then Aaron and Miller

New York
Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali won the Hickok Award Tuesday as the Professional Athlete of the Year for 1974.

Homerun king Hank Aaron finished second. Golfer Johnny Miller was third, followed by baseball's Lou Brock and basketball star John Havlicek.

New NAACP chief takes race 'for granted'

New York
Margaret Bush Wilson says she assumes the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) elected her as its board chairman "because I'm competent and professional. My sex and race are accidents of birth," the St. Louis lawyer



Margaret Bush Wilson

said in a news conference after her victory Monday. "I take them for granted."

Mrs. Wilson, a divorcee with a son at Harvard University, defeated three men to become the first black woman to chair the civil rights organization in its 65-year history. She is the second woman to head the association. Mary White Ovington, a white woman and a founder of the organization, served as chairman and then acting chairman from 1917 to 1932.

Mrs. Wilson practically was born into the NAACP. As an infant, her mother, Mrs. James Bush Sr., was on the executive committee of the St. Louis branch of the organization. Her father was a pioneer St. Louis real estate broker and a leader in the court fight there against restrictive covenants.

MINI-BRIEFS

British-Soviet visit

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will make a 10-day official visit to the Soviet Union starting Feb. 10, the Soviet news agency Tass announced Tuesday in Moscow.

U.S. deficit plan

The Ford administration will recommend a budget deficit of about \$40 billion in fiscal 1976, which would be the biggest peacetime budget deficit in the nation's history, administration sources in Washington say. The administration expects the 1975 budget deficit to top \$30 billion — also a record high, and more than three times the deficit recommended by former President Nixon, the sources add.

Yasser optimism

Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat has raised hopes for at least a partial solution this month of the current Middle East crisis. He told the Beirut daily Al-Anwar in an interview published Tuesday that "by the end of January, I expect things to be decisively resolved — there will either be a partial solution or new cards will be offered."

Greek student protest

Students demonstrated throughout Greece Tuesday voicing demands that ranged from school reform to punishing leaders of the fallen military junta.

UN staff controversy

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has denied charges that he has yielded to government pressures in hiring UN officials. However, he conceded Monday in a UN press statement that "there is plenty of room for improvement."

Sirhan petition

A petition to gain a new trial for Sirhan B. Sirhan, serving a life prison term for the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, was filed Monday with the California Supreme Court. Mr. Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac, said in Los Angeles the request was based on an analysis of evidence not brought out in the original 1969 trial.

★ Armenia turns on Moscow

Continued from Page 1

More than 1,500,000 Armenians live in the diaspora — outside the Soviet Union. About 800,000 of these live in the United States. (Soviet Armenia itself has about 2.6 million inhabitants; more than a million Armenians are spread over the rest of the Soviet Union.)

Next to Jews, Armenians have the largest number of scientific workers among the non-Slav peoples of the Soviet Union, and proportionally the second largest number of doctors of sciences. Like the Jews, they prefer to live in metropolitan areas.

Armenia always has had its share of political intrigues and jealousies, but these were small blemishes in a picture dominated by such figures as former Soviet President Mikoyan and Marshal Ivan K. Bagramyan, one of the Soviet Union's most famous military leaders.

Rescue from Turks recalled

Whatever Moscow's shortcomings, Armenians have had reason in the past to be grateful to the Russians. There is the memory of the slaughter of 1.5 million Armenians by the Turks in 1915, the subsequent advance into Turkey of the Czar's forces as protectors of the Christian faith, and finally, after severe fighting, the establishment in November, 1920, of a supposedly sovereign Armenian Soviet Republic.

What was more, almost from the start, the Soviets respected the Armenian church, one of the oldest of Christian churches. The ancient Echmiadzin, the residence of the Catholicos (religious sovereign) of all Armenians, is virtually extraterritorial. It has its own publishing house and communicates freely with Armenian religious bodies all over the world. In



1968 the Catholicos personally consecrated the big Armenian cathedral in New York.

That there was trouble in Armenia first came into the open when Moscow last year announced the retirement "at his own wish" of the long-time first secretary of the Communist Party in Armenia, Anton Kochinyan, at the fairly early age of 61. Mr. Kochinyan had been head of the Armenian Komsomol or Communist youth organization since 1937, and was Premier of Armenia under Stalin.

Mood denounced

At a party conference early last year, the first secretary of the Yerevan city party organization, Lyudvig P. Garibzhanyan, denounced a growing anti-Russian mood. He warned against the revival of the social democratic ideas of the Dashnaks, who after the collapse of Czarism had been the most influential element in Armenia.

The Secretary called for gratitude toward the "Great Russians" — and announced that in 1973 a large obelisk in honor of the anniversary of the liberation of Armenia by the Russians was to be unveiled, with the inscription "for all times united with Russia and the Great Russian people."

Resentment caused by recent Russification trends seems to have been one of the causes of the trouble. Another cause was the fading away, with Mr. Mikoyan's departure from the political scene, of what had once been a powerful Armenian lobby in the Kremlin.

Economically, Soviet Armenia is more highly developed than some major European countries. Its physicists, astrophysicists, and mathematicians have won worldwide recognition. That against this background anti-Russian nationalism should raise its head now points to serious weaknesses in the Kremlin's cultural policy.

★ What to wear

Continued from Page 1

Four years ago manufacturers such as Du Pont and Celanese were predicting that, by the end of the decade, 12 million Americans would be wearing what amounts to white-collar work clothes. With the blue-collar uniform business now exceeding \$1 billion each year (sales are growing 10 percent annually), their optimism was understandable.

Coping with fads

Even though the career apparel market has not grown quite so dramatically as they hoped, present projections still suggest that 1.5 million workers will be wearing it in 1980. Annual career apparel sales, now about \$75 million, are expected to triple.

But even these estimates may prove too optimistic. Some firms have entered career apparel programs only to drop them later due to cost, personnel turnover, or problems of getting employees to wear the clothing to work.

Mr. Wolfe cites a number of reasons for the swing toward career clothing. "It's one way to cope with minis and maxis and other dress fads," he notes. "It also has utilitarian and image functions."

"I think it's primarily a wish for uniform good taste," says designer Renie Conley, "and for an identifiable look."

Because of its origin in airline stewardessing, career apparel means glamour to some of its wearers. But the businessman regards it pragmatically. Career clothes allow him to control how his people look on the job and help customers identify employees quickly.

They can aid in-house security as well. To combat high employee pilferage, says Mr. Wolfe, a small company distributing consumer products has recently altered its career clothes program in order to color-code employees according to their work locations.

Introducing career apparel to employees must be done with great tact. Some resent being "matched to the furnishings" while others distrust the prospect of increased regimentation. Letting employees have some say in the choice of styles often helps.

Sometimes, Mrs. Conley says, she has had to work hard to overcome objections to standardized apparel, explaining style points and convincing employees that they can wear it attractively.

But the boss has the final word. Whether or not the apparel pleases employees, comments Mrs. Conley, "it's got to please the man at the top."

★ Ford's plan open to Democratic options

Continued from Page 1

presidential election year and the opportunity this presents to embarrass Mr. Ford. "Divided government doesn't usually work well," this long-time observer of Congress and presidents says. "The Democrats, when they are in control of Congress, usually seek to make it hard on a Republican president. But this time I think they will have to cooperate with Ford — or take the chance of being punished politically by a public that expects congressional-presidential cooperation during this time of crisis."

Veto on spending threatened

Both the administration and its congressional critics see the greatest danger to a close working-together coming from Mr. Ford's threat to veto any bill requiring further spending for a full year.

Some members of Congress are saying that this Ford veto approach could lead to a major clash between the President and Congress — one that would shape a hostile climate in which executive and legislative branches would have difficulty in shaping effective compromises. However, one of the President's associates says that

Mr. Ford has not taken an inflexible position on spending legislation.

"I think the President has left room for maneuver," he says. "That is, for example, if a bill calls for no spending for a year or two, he might not veto it."

Asked specifically if he thought a health bill with such a delay in spending incorporated in it might get the approval of the President, this Ford intimate said, flatly, "yes."

Thus, already, the administration is going out of its way to avoid any fears in Congress that the President, himself, is out to embarrass his Democratic critics on the spending issue.

Pressure on Congress

What the President is seeking to do — it is understood — is to cause Americans everywhere to put pressure on all congressmen, Republicans and Democrats alike, to hold the line on spending.

In no way, it is said, is the President waving a red flag in the face of the Democrats and saying, "You and I are in for a mighty struggle on the spending issue."

★ Oil price spiral may cost \$100 billion

Continued from Page 1

payments (totaling \$2 billion a year) to all those whose incomes are so low that they owe no taxes. This is, in essence, a negative income-tax plan, or a form of guaranteed income, often advanced in the past by liberal Democrats but strongly opposed by most Republicans.

At the same time, Mr. Ford's plan would further aid business by cutting the corporate income tax rate from 48 to 42 percent at a cost to the Treasury of \$6 billion a year.

Brookings Institution economist Pechman believes that the \$90 billion in extra oil levies will end up in much higher prices on a wide range of goods to consumers as the extra cost is passed along.

Self-defeating possibilities

Already officials of public utilities, airlines, other transportation companies, and heating-oil dealers have warned that their higher costs will be passed through to consumers.

John D. Wilson, senior vice-president and chief economist of the Chase Manhattan Bank, warns of a different danger from the projected oil levies. "We must be careful," he said "that any increased tariff or taxes on energy are fully offset in the long run by future tax actions."

"Otherwise they will be deflationary and self-defeating, as far as the economy is concerned," he said.

If, in other words, the effect of the planned levies is to drain purchasing power from consumers, the slumping economy may decline further.

Mr. Ford's expressed hope is that Americans, rather than pay higher prices for petroleum, will cut back on their driving and other oil consumption, to "meet our goal of reducing foreign oil imports by 1 million barrels a day by the end of this year and by 2 million barrels before the end of 1977."

Tax rebate applauded

Some economists warn that reduced oil consumption could, by itself, depress the economy, by lessening demand for cars and other goods and services directly linked to the use of oil.

Mr. Ford receives generally high marks from experts

for his proposal to pump \$16 billion back into the economy through a one-shot 1974 tax rebate, though some economists believe the amount should be higher.

"This," said Alice M. Rivlin, senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, "is a fair enough way to get a quick stimulus [to the economy]."

Mrs. Rivlin referred to Mr. Ford's plan to give all taxpayers a 12 percent rebate on their 1974 taxes, up to a \$1,000 ceiling, plus a rebate to business taxpayers, including farmers. Twelve billion dollars would go to individuals and \$4 billion to businesses.

Mr. Ford, who said he has "fought against deficits all my public life," forecasts that his economic and energy proposals may produce a \$30 billion federal budget deficit this year and \$50 billion in 1976.

The size of these deficits deeply concerns Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who warns of their inflationary impact in years to come. The President, who agrees that "deficits of this magnitude are wrong," urges Congress to reform federal spending programs mandated by law, whose costs spiral up with inflation.

Assuming Congress goes along with Mr. Ford's detailed proposals, all Americans will enjoy a rebate on their 1974 taxes, and most taxpayers will pay less tax in 1975 and succeeding years. To some extent these gains will be offset by higher gasoline and heating oil costs.

Mr. Nessen said the White House expects the average family's annual fuel costs would rise by \$250 because of the planned new taxes on imported and domestic oil.

Mammoths ate mostly grass

By Reuter

Moscow
The seven-ton mammoth, which roamed the northern continents in the Stone Age and became extinct 10,000 years ago, ate mostly grass. Soviet scientists have established.

TASS News Agency reported Jan. 14 that experts in Leningrad had reached this conclusion after studying the remains of a mammoth which was dug up in permafrost soil in the delta of the Indigirka River in northeast Siberia.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.

Africa's women

The stereotype of the African woman has begun to shatter. In the Arab north, the black central states, and the white dominated south, women are gaining financial independence and political power. They have emerged as a key to development during Africa's first generation of independence.

By Robin Wright

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya

She is an ambassador and a cab driver. She is a noted marine biologist and a paratrooper. She is an ad agency executive and a supreme court judge. Once she served the United Nations as president. And today she is a prime minister.

Yet she is also considered the world's most primitive woman, for in each case "she" is African.

Long stereotyped as black woman naked to the waist, hip plug or scars decorating her face, the African woman has begun to shatter



Fibi Muneme

this narrow image. In the Arab north, the black central states, and the white-dominated south, she has emerged as a key to development during Africa's first generation of independence.

"And it's only the beginning, because the momentum is irreversible," according to Fibi Muneme, a young reporter and columnist for Kenya's Daily Nation. "Once exposed to a more modern way, there's no turning back. I couldn't — and I don't think any young African woman could — go back to my mother's way of life."

No running water

Miss Muneme's mother, who lives 100 miles from her daughter's modern Nairobi apartment, still grows coffee and tea on a small farm in an area dominated by her tribe.

She has no running water or electricity. She cooks over a charcoal fire. And she spends most of her day in the fields or selling her crops, which she carries on her back two miles to market, even when her daughter's car is available.

"That way of life will phase out of our family with my mother's generation," says the pantsuited reporter, whose sister is a law student and sister-in-law a teacher.

Miss Muneme quickly admits her situation is exceptional. The majority of Africa's women still lead lives of drudgery and subjugation in rural, primitive environments. "But more and more are getting educations, jobs, and speaking out," she said, "even if it's just to keep a husband from marrying a second wife."

Marriage actually may be the area most radically affected thus far. Traditionally it has been a contractual arrangement between families; after the childbearing period, men and women often led separate lives. Today, indications are that there is less polygamy; partners are more selective; and, in some cases women are delaying marriage or even choosing careers over marriage.

Career has priority

Miss Muneme says she has delayed marriage to develop her career. So has Fatima Bili, a member of Somalia's UN delegation. "Equality is what we're after," Miss Bili says. "Women want equal pay, equal benefits, and the chance for promotion in the same time as a man."

Three factors have caused the change for women in Africa:

• Polygamy has forced many women to be more independent. As Mrs. Felicia Ademola, owner of a thriving boutique in Ghana,

explains, "We started off a polygamous society, and this emphasized the need for women to be financially independent of men."

"If a man has four wives and only \$20 [\$50] of income, obviously no one is going to get more than \$5 [\$12]. But if you can make it \$10 [\$25], it helps. I think the tradition of women working to have their own income now has become sort of habit with us."

"We find that the men after the baby has come don't care very much. It's the woman who is saddled with the house and the child, and she has to go out and feed it and see that it gets an education. This, over the years, has inculcated in the woman this urge to go out and work, no matter what it is."

• Along with growing financial independence, women are gaining political power. They played key roles during the fight for independence. From Algeria to Zaire, they served as paratroopers, spies, and arms smugglers alongside the men. Some gained international prominence, like Algeria's Djamilia Bouhired, who was sentenced to death by the French during the Algerian conflict, but escaped execution.

Franchise gained

After independence, women again played key roles, since they gained the franchise along with the men. From the beginning, they have had a voice in forming the new indigenous governments.

Because of female involvement — both political and military — most men in power felt "women couldn't just be thrown aside," according to Mrs. Famah Josephine Joka-Bangura, an official in Sierra Leone's Ministry of External Affairs. "We were already established. They never had a chance to subjugate us."

Just this month Elizabeth Domitien of the Central African Republic became Africa's first woman Prime Minister.

• Manpower shortages and educational systems often favor women. In an increasing



Famah Joka-Bangura

number of states, females outnumber males in school, mainly because men are forced to leave at a younger age to get jobs to support a family.

A shortage of trained personnel has also opened the way for women, as in the eastern state of Somalia. As Miss Bili notes: "When foreign civil servants were pulled out after independence, the government needed anyone who was qualified. There was such a shortage of trained personnel that little attention was paid to [an applicant's] sex."

Many migrate to cities

The growing rejection of traditional roles and values resulting from these factors can be seen mainly in the migration to the cities. In the past 15 years, thousands of young women throughout the continent have left their villages, many never to return. In the Ivory Coast, for example, seven times as many women as men are moving to the cities to take advantage of better opportunities.

Some join the growing student population. But many also come to work — and not always in the usual female jobs.

In many nations, the African woman holds a position of high status: as Governor in Zaire, tribal chief in Sierra Leone, Cabinet minister in Cameroon, or playwright in Ghana. She is a member of the foreign

ministry in Egypt and a television director in the Ivory Coast. And she is a member of Parliament in at least two dozen African nations.

More often she holds lower-level, formerly male-dominated jobs: In Liberia, women drive cabs; in South Africa, one heads a labor union; and in Nigeria several are police officers. In the Ivory Coast women pump gas, and in Somalia they dig ditches and build houses.

In every nation the African woman is most active in a commercial capacity. Ever since many of the warring clans in the sub-Saharan states used only women to do their bartering, "market mammies" have been a formidable force in economics.

Consumerism is start

"Women really have built up most of the big [local] commercial concerns in this country," says Regina Addae, head of an advertising agency in Ghana. "And now we are branching off into new fields."

Urban women have also become outspoken through a modern addition to the market role — consumer rights. "Getting involved in campaigns against high prices and poor products is the way most Nigerian women first gain the confidence it takes to speak out generally," explained Mrs. Remi Johnson, who produces a children's TV program in Lagos.

Yet it is also economics that prevents more women from getting an education and good jobs. In several nations, the average per capita income is under \$200, which often puts training and opportunities beyond reach.

Liberia's Angie Brooks, for example, had to work as scrubwoman, cook, and dishwasher to pay for the education that led her into law, government, and eventually, in 1969, to the presidency of the UN General Assembly. And South Africa's Miriam Makeba was a servant in a white home before she made it as a singer.

Not all by-products of the new female activism are positive. In Nigeria, officials estimate that 70 to 80 percent of all smuggling is done by women. Prostitution has become a chronic problem in some of the larger cities. And in many nations, the divorce rate is skyrocketing. As a Cameroon man at the United Nations explained, "Many men cannot yet accept a working wife. She presents a threat."

Dowry phasing out

Many governments are trying to bypass some of these limitations of poverty by providing education for all children of both sexes, as exemplified by new programs in Somalia and Nigeria. Scholarships for advanced degrees are increasingly available on an equal basis for women and men in a number of states.

Even the traditional dowry is being phased out or modernized. In 1966, the Central African Republic promised to slap a jail term

Angie Brooks



UN photo

and a fine of up to \$200 on any family demanding a dowry. And Tanzania's new marriage code permits a young man to pay the bride price after the wedding on the installment plan.

"When it is given now, it's thought of more

as a wedding gift to a young couple who needs financial help," Miss Muneme explained.

Encouragement has also come from many nongovernment sources, such as the various international conferences held in Algeria, Senegal, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Kenya to discuss and promote participation of women in public life.

And there are a growing number of national women's groups fighting for women's rights, educational opportunities, and new consumer laws. One of the oldest is Kenya's Maendeleo ya Wanawake, which recently called for a woman in Parliament from every Kenyan province.



Bangui, Central African Republic

By Robin Wright

The press also has been supportive. "Kenya women... were in the forefront of the country's struggle for independence. They have also contributed a great deal to the task of turning the country into a thriving, functional democracy," Kenya's Daily Nation has editorialized.

But the biggest boost may have come from Louise Crane, the Zaire-born author of "Ms. Africa." "The feminist movement has much to learn from the women of Africa," she writes. "They have been a vital part of independence movements in all the 38 [now 48] nations that have become free of colonial rule since 1950."

Sifting some wartime legends

The Bitter Years, by Richard Petrow.
New York: William Morrow & Co.
\$10.95.

By Burke Wilkinson

After the Germans overran Denmark and Norway in April, 1940, the legends began to spring up. Soon enough they became conventional wisdom, then the stuff of history.

One of the most persistent of these legends was that German fifth columnists had penetrated the Scandina-

vian countries well ahead of the actual assault. Another concerned innocent-looking merchantmen loaded with troops, and how they slipped into the major ports undetected until H-hour came. Another myth had just enough high officials turning traitor at the needed moment.

As the occupation — the "bitter years" of Richard Petrow's title —

dragged on, a second crop of legends grew up, perpetuating the first crop: the near-helpless Danes led by their splendid King Christian outwitted their Nazi masters in hundreds of clever and devious ways; the hard-bitten Norwegians in good numbers turned into guerrilla fighters of great spirit and dash.

Now, in this absorbing book, the pendulum swings the other way. As Petrow tells it, the Germans achieved their double victory by tactical surprise and force of arms, not by cunning and treachery. Norway's resistance forces in the long years of occupation were fragmentary at best, with only 162 casualties incurred by direct contact with the enemy.

One favorite bit of folklore has always been King Christian's act when the Germans ordered all Danish Jews to put on the Star of David. The King was the first to do so, the story went, and urged every Dane to do likewise. Petrow now convinces us that this never did happen, nor did

Quisling have any advance warning of the German attack on Norway.

These were assumptions that it suited the conquered countries and their embarrassed allies to believe. Somehow they made the taste of defeat less bitter.

In order to bolster his main point — that both Norway and Denmark were something less than heroic under attack and in the twilight years of defeat — Petrow lets the pendulum of history swing too far.

He does indeed tell some of the valiant exploits that did happen, and tell them in well-researched and vivid detail. How the Danes evacuated 7,220 of the 8,000 Danish Jews by night and sea is one such episode. The reception that the Norwegian fleet at Oscarsborg gave the German fleet is another — resulting in the sinking of Blücher and the upsetting of the invasion timetable long enough for King Haakon to make his escape.

Petrow contrives to make these gallant deeds seem exceptional

rather than exemplary. The destruction of the heavy-water plant at Norsk is also a case in point. This was done — and heroically — by Norwegian saboteurs. But the fact that they were British-based has, for Petrow, a slightly diminishing effect, even though it was a prime example of the true Norwegian spirit.

There is no mention at all, surprisingly, of Captain Eriksd, one of the authentic heroes of the Norwegian Navy. When units of that same German invasion flotilla showed off Horten, Briseid and his mineslayer Olav Trygvason came out of harbor with every gun firing, sinking a destroyer and damaging a cruiser!

Isak Dinesen's was a subtler kind of courage, but it, too, rates no mention. Writing under the pseudonym of Pierre Andrezel, and the familiar guise of her earlier Gothic tales, she mocked the Germans so cleverly that they never quite grasped the true intent of her tale. It was called "The Angelic Avengers" and it gave suste-

nance to her fellow Danes during those dark years.

One could carp too much, for the book has style and substance. With 18 years' experience as a reporter and television news producer, Petrow, now chairman of the department of journalism at New York University, knows how to keep his narrative moving, and he has filled a gap in World War II annals that badly needed filling.

But legends die hard, and they usually spring from a germ of truth. Even though we now know that King Christian did not don the Star of David, this bit of folklore will keep bobbing up because he was a valiant shepherd of his flock.

Burke Wilkinson's recent "Cry Sabotage!" contains several chapters on Norwegian operations while under occupation. His "By Sea and By Stealth" gives an account of the German naval assault up Oslofjord.

sports

Change of pace

Sanderson projects new image

By Phil Elderkin

Hopscotching the Sports World for headlines — Derek Sanderson, who used to be puck's bad boy when he was with the Boston Bruins, has lowered his flamboyant image as a member of the New York Rangers, for whom he has played well. "It all started when I sold my \$30,000 Rolls-Royce and went to training camp early with the rookies," Sanderson explained. "That's how serious I was. I haven't missed a plane or a curfew or a practice all season. After the Bruins decided they didn't want me, I lost my desire to play good hockey. But now I care and I expect to be around for a while."

Moses Malone's 18 point scoring average and 13 rebounds per game is probably more than the ABA Utah Stars had a right to expect in his rookie season, especially from a 19-year-old fresh out of high school. But chances are Malone's figures would be cut in half if Moses were playing in the much tougher National Basketball Association.

Only two names appeared on my baseball Hall of Fame ballot pitcher Robin Roberts and third baseman Eddie Mathews. Roberts (with 286 major league victories) has more wins than 24 pitchers already in the Hall. Mathews (with 512 home runs) is ninth on the all-time list, ahead of such people as Joe DiMaggio and Roger Maris. But I may have made a mistake on Ralph Kiner, who averaged 37 home runs and 100 or more runs-batted-in for 10

big league seasons. The anchor that probably will sink Kiner with a lot of baseball writers was his heavier-than-a-battleship glove.

Teams coming into the Super Bowl are not supposed to be relaxed enough to laugh and joke. Right? Wrong. "We certainly did not take the Minnesota Vikings lightly, but there was some kidding around in our locker room before the game," said Steeler linebacker Andy Russell. "In



Derek Sanderson

fact, I saw us under more pressure during some of our regular season games."

Most women tennis pros would like Billie Jean King back on the tour as a regular, rather than as

just a spot player. Their feeling is that she is good for business — that any time she plays Chris Evert or Rosie Casals or Margaret Court there will always be hundreds of extra spectators in the crowd. But Billie Jean's stock answer is that she is getting too old for this kind of tennis. What she really means is that she dislikes the traveling and now has enough financial winners going for her outside the court so that she doesn't have to rely merely on prize money to live well.

Outfielder Tony Conigliaro, who has been out of baseball for three and a half years, will try to make a comeback in spring training with the Boston Red Sox. Conigliaro originally joined the Red Sox in 1964 at age 19 and amazed everybody by hitting 24 home runs in his rookie year. By 22, he had become the youngest player ever to reach 100 lifetime home runs. That same year he was also beamed, leaving him hospitalized and partially blind in one eye.

"But I'm now back to 15/20 vision in both eyes and what's more I'm pulling the ball as well as I used to," Tony explained. "I went to Florida on my own back in December and I got some college pitchers to throw to me and I know I can come back. I'd be satisfied this year to be the Red Sox Designated Hitter, but I know I can field, too," Conigliaro says what started him thinking baseball again was the 1974 World Series. "I got so excited by what I saw on television that I knew I had to come back."

Steelers look solid for many years

By the Associated Press

New Orleans
Joe Greene, L. C. Greenwood, Terry Bradshaw, Ron Shanklin, Frank Lewis, Jack Ham, Dwight White, Larry Brown, Ernie Holmes, Mike Wagner.

That's a pretty good foundation on which to build a Super Bowl champion — which is exactly what Pittsburgh did. And all those players, along with plenty of others, came to the Steelers within two years of each other via the collegiate draft.

Now, of course, the chances of picking up such a wealth of football talent have been diminished. After all, a team with a 1-13 record, which is what the Steelers were when the drip of incoming talent became a torrent, has a better chance of picking up the top stars than does a team which picks 26th on each round.

Looking for stars

That's what confronts the Steelers now. Later this month they'll be looking for more stars to go with the impressive collection that played major roles in Sunday's 16-6 thumping of the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl IX.

But just because the big names may be gone by the time the Steelers get to pick in the second round, it doesn't mean they may not come up with another jewel or two.

Consider that Greenwood was their 10th and last pick in 1969, and that White was their fifth one and Ernie Holmes their eighth in 1971.

"We don't go into the draft looking to fill any particular position," says Chuck Noll, who started filling them in that last-place 1969 season, his first year as Pittsburgh's coach. "You get into trouble when you do that."

"We'll be looking for the best available football players. When you

draft to fill a position, you let the best players get away from you and they end up being all-pro on somebody else's team."

Next season already here

Noll's problem is twofold. Not only must he try to build for the future, he must also try to maintain the superiority of the present.

"When you think you're established, you're finished," said Noll. "The most rewarding thing about football is striving to get there. If you stop striving, if you think you're established, you're in trouble."

So for Noll, the 1974 season is finished but the 1975 campaign is just getting started.

"Next season is another challenge, even more than this year," he said. "If some of our people can play as well as they did this year and if we can improve in other areas, we should be in pretty good shape."

It's hard to envision the defensive line of Greene, Greenwood, White and

Holmes playing any better. They led a charge that wound up leading the league in quarterback sacks during the season, then limited the Oakland Raiders and the Vikings to an astoundingly low two-game total of 48 rushing yards.

Greene the best

"In these playoffs," Noll said, "Joe Greene was the best defensive tackle — no, the best defensive lineman I ever saw."

As an indication of the talent — the speed, strength and agility — possessed by Greene, The Associated Press Defensive Player of the Year, Noll reflected on the American Conference championship against the Raiders.

"The officials called Joe offside and, at the time, it sure looked like it," Noll said. "But when you look at the game films, you can see that he's moving right with the ball. That pretty much says it all."

tennis tips

Turn the shoulders

By T. O. Longwood

Are you having trouble getting enough direction and power into your backhand stroke? If so, the chances are you're not turning your shoulders properly.

On the backhand, the body can impede a good, full backswing and severely limit your shotmaking if you don't turn out of the way. You can lengthen your backswing and increase the zip you put on the shot by rotating your shoulders more taking the racket back. You build up body torque that uncoils forcefully on your through-stroke. You will stroke with

your shoulders and hips — not just your arm.

A good approach is to turn your body until the forward shoulder aims toward your target. Practice taking the racket back and check where your front shoulder is pointing. Then just uncoil your shoulders and let the racket release into the ball.

If you've been hampered by a weak backhand, try turning your shoulders more. Turn that forward shoulder until it's aimed at your target, and you'll be taking a backswing that will generate maximum power and accuracy.

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The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of and authenticated by the STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY and their legal approval by Messrs. Ropes & Gray, whose opinion will be requested by the purchaser. The bonds will, in the opinion of counsel, be valid general obligations of the County of Hampshire and the sums necessary to pay interest and principal on them are appropriated to and assessed upon the four cities and nineteen towns in the County. The bonds are to be sold at public auction on each city and town and are payable from ad valorem taxes which may be levied by each city and town with or without sale or amount on all the taxable property within its territorial limits.

The purchaser will also be furnished a certificate that at the time of delivery of the bonds, no litigation is pending, or, to the knowledge of the signers thereof, threatened which affects the validity of the bonds or the power of the County to assess and collect taxes to pay them. Said certificate may refer to certain litigation which challenges the proposed equalized valuations of all municipalities in the state and which could affect the relative shares of county tax apportioned to the various cities and towns in the County. TAXATION IN MASSACHUSETTS and the opinion of counsel will state that the bonds are exempt from taxation imposed by existing Massachusetts laws, although the bonds and the interest thereon may be included in the measure of estate and inheritance taxes and of certain corporation taxes and franchise taxes and the interest on said bonds is exempt, under existing statutes, regulations and decisions, from federal income taxes.

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9. N E G L E C T E D
10. W
11. W E D L I N G
12. H
13. I L I A O
14. T Y S
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arts/entertainment

A stirring
Turner
display
in London

By Christopher Andreas

London When you consider that the British Museum alone contains more than 19,000 works on paper by J. M. W. Turner, the enormous size of the exhibition currently celebrating the 200th anniversary of the painter's birth (at the Royal Academy here until March 2nd) perhaps seems comparatively modest.

But over 600 works are on show, making it no mean feat to absorb. Visitors to London show no signs of being daunted by such a mammoth exhibition: over the Christmas holidays, when their entrance figures usually go down, the Academy recorded an increase.

Turner's achievement, of any artist's, is probably best displayed on a large scale: he was a prolific worker,

Art

incessant observer, competitive, ambitious. Although certain preoccupations are present in all his work, from the 1790s to 1850, his progressive change from young 18th-century topographical draughtsman to old subjective visionary out of sympathy with his time, is a stirring development of style and character.

Successive rushes

The exhibition presents this life as one of successive rushes of production—frequent sketching tours, exhaustive notation of local material, worked up into finished watercolors, or used as the basis for illustrated book engravings, or as background for his large "exhibitable" canvases. Here his competitiveness, really his method of self-education, came to the fore in the form of challenges and tributes to "masters"—Claude, the Dutch 17th-century seascapists, and

007, Richard Burton in action-packed flops

By David Sterritt

There's a new James Bond picture on hand. Called "The Man With the Golden Gun," it's the ninth in the Bond series—there could be as many as four more—and it's not nearly as good as some earlier entries ("Goldfinger," "Thunderball"). Nor is it as fetid as the last, "Live and Let Die." It's—well, mediocre.

Under Bond-man Guy Hamilton's direction, Roger Moore is back as Agent 007, but he still hasn't picked up the old Sean Connery panache. Christ-

Film

opher Lee plays the villain, a nasty sharpshooter with a scheme to usurp the world's budding solar-energy supply. Mr. Lee is beginning to make waves in the movie world after years of playing monsters in countless horror films, where all he ever got to do was bare his fangs and hiss. He's quite good in "Gun," better even than in "The Three Musketeers" (the recent remake, wherein he had a small role).

As for the rest of "Golden Gun," it begins with a sick visual joke and goes through the usual catalogue of sexist-and-violence gimmicks, using enough euphemisms to keep mainstream moviegoers interested. The original Ian Fleming book (this last) is a lot more restrained and credible, even though it isn't regarded as one of Fleming's best. If you must have some Bond in your life, I suggest you stay home and read it instead.

The Klansman

There's even less going for "The Klansman," which stars Richard

Japanese photography
in St. Louis

"New Japanese Photography," the first extensive survey of contemporary Japanese work to be seen outside Japan, will be on view through Feb. 16 in the St. Louis Art Museum's special exhibition galleries. The exhibition consists of 187 photographs, produced from 1940 to 1973.



Turner's 'Petworth' (detail), on view at Royal Academy

less centrally to Watteau and Rembrandt. Only the greatness of Italy seems to have temporarily stopped him in his tracks. His very few large oils after his first Italian trip are unusual because they are clearly the result of long, painstaking consideration and effort.

It is virtuosity, impulsive and commanding ease, which characterizes most of his output. His contemporaries came to regard this as a kind of squandering of his "genius." Today we are much more likely to admire those works showing least signs of labor—the all-absorbing vortices and caverns of space and brilliance, the overwhelming snowstorms, sunsets, sea-wrecks, and even house interiors.

'Abstract' nature

We have tended to over-emphasize the apparently "abstract" nature of this aspect of his work. But in his terms it wasn't abstract at all. Above all he was a painter of elemental experience, of the sensations of a man in the eye of the forces and conditions of nature: tempest, fire, sun, atmosphere.

In his earliest watercolors, soon enlarging the scope of the staid formulae of the medium at that date, the awe of man-dwarfing spaces. Whether it's the "Interior of Ely Cathedral," or the spectacular chasm in the "Passage of the Mount St. Gothard," is already strikingly evident. His viewers were always wanting to "stand back" from his pictures, and he was always trying to stop them doing so. He wanted them to be in them, not merely to look at them. His "Snow Storm—Steam Boat off a Harbor's Mouth" was the record of terrifying involvement: "I got the sailors to lash me to the mast to observe it. . . . No one had any business to like the picture." But his aim was misunderstood. The painting was dismissed as "soapsuds and

whitewash," making him mutter indignantly, "I wonder what they think the sea's like? I wish they'd been in it."

Critical reactions

The exhibition catalog includes a number of the critical reactions of the day. These were often greatly admiring, often stupidly scathing. Some of the unfavorable comment however actually pointed to the qualities of his art later seen as its positive value. The central sun-dazzle, the sea-fury—transmuted into color-dazzle and paint-fury—caused complaints like: "All is glare, turbulence, and uneasiness."

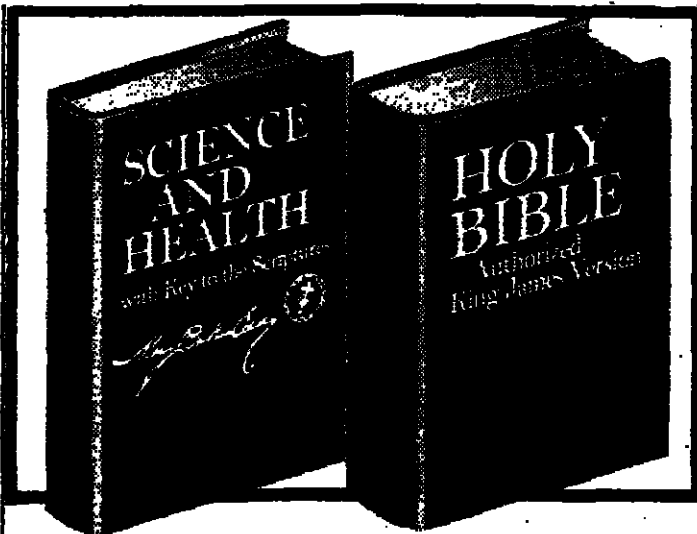
Attached to some of his late Venetian pictures was the phrase "a decayed brilliancy." The critic who wrote this also pointed to a characteristic which was an essential part of Turner's vision, and made his work one of the precedents of impressionism: "The reflections of color in the water are painted as strongly as the substances themselves, a treatment which diminishes the value of objects."

Turner left work behind him in all stages of completion and incompleteness. His last oils show that our later preference for his "color-beginnings"—a kind of wash groundwork of pure colors on which a finished work could be built—might well be closer to his own preferences. These oils are like large watercolors, and finally concentrate almost entirely on light and color without the intervention or addition of historical, mythological, topical, nautical, or geographical details. The visual language of such sheer color, space, and light is what links to some extent the complex and various directions of his lengthy development. And it is what, more than anything, makes his art leap out of period.

tah Kronos—Vampire Hunter" adds not one thing to the old horror-picture tradition, and seems doomed to failure even though double-billed with a somewhat more professional Peter Cushing Frankenstein rehash. "99 and 44 100 Percent Dead" is smoother than much of director John Frankenheimer's work, but makes little memorable of its experienced case and action-story format. "The Internecine Project" offers an entertaining James Coburn performance and a tricky plot, but blows it all with a preposterous ending. "The Black Windmill" brings filmmaker Don Siegel's usual technical ability to a suspenseful kidnapping yarn. And "The Last Days of Man on Earth" is a muddy science-fiction waste from director Robert Fuest, who has yet to fulfill the horror-comic promise of "The Abominable Doctor Phibes."

Other films

Other recent movie thrillers can be summed up even more quickly. "Cap-



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Piecing together a new Kafka image

I Am a Memory Come Alive: Autobiographical Writings by Franz Kafka. Edited by Nahum N. Glatzer. New York: Schocken Books, \$10.

By Roderick Nordell

When "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" opened in Prague, its Czech title was "Who's Afraid of Franz Kafka?"—recalling the native of Prague whose ominous fantasies made "Kafkaesque" part of the language.

Who indeed could be afraid of a man who confided to his diary: "Don't despair, not even over the fact that you don't despair. Just when it seems that all is over, new forces come to your assistance after all, and just that means that you are alive."

Now it is possible to get easily acquainted with the tormented but valiant man behind the books. From various scattered sources, including some Kafka letters translated especially for this volume, Professor Glatzer has pieced together a chronicle of

thought, feeling, and event largely in Kafka's own words.

In a certain sense the result fits Kafka's own specifications: "I believe that we should read only those books that bite and sting us. . . . The kind of books that make us happy we could, if necessary, write ourselves. . . . A book must be the ax for the frozen sea within us."

For Kafka's painfully self-conscious efforts to persevere in his calling, to transcend his genuine and imagined weaknesses, to face his honest feelings about his family—all these chip away at iced-over attitudes that most people never articulate.

Kafka's long-distance courtships and broken engagements could be played for comedy if so much respect and affection were not involved. He writes to the father of one girl all the reasons why a wonderful person like her should not marry someone like him. She thoughtfully does not give the letter to her father.

Kafka's emotional estrangement from his own father brings the an-

gushed admission: "My writing was all about you; all I did there, after all, was to bemoan what I could not bemoan upon your breast." His father's regular, ego-crushing response to a new book by his gifted son became: "Put it on my bedside table!"

Did Kafka correctly identify his problem: "It would seem that because of my sense of dignity, because of my arrogance (however humble he may look, this devious West European Jew!), I can only love things that I am able to place so high above myself that they become unattainable?"

At least no one could disagree with his further analysis: "What is love? After all, it is quite simple. Love is everything that enhances, widens, and enriches our life. In its heights and in its depths. Love has as few problems as a motor car. The only problems are the driver, the passengers, and the road."

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

Book briefings

Humor

The Glory of the Hummingbird, by Peter De Vries. Boston: Little, Brown, \$6.95.

This is Mr. De Vries's 16th comic novel, and both his admirers and detractors can agree on one thing: this book is a lot like the others. The broad-brushed action allows for elaborate verbal doodling, which is the author's essential charm to some readers and a less winning characteristic to others.

Behind the outrageous puns (a new food line is called Just Desserts) and sometimes slapstick comedy is a core of entertaining comment on current manners and morals.

Watergate appears to have stirred Mr. De Vries's memory of earlier and hardly less sensational "dirty tricks"—the rigged television quiz shows of 15 years ago. These scandals, a nationwide audience that was just coming to value what appeared to be extraordinary intellectual skills.

Mr. De Vries piously puts the quiz show era forward in time, to permit his central character, a corruptible specialist in Bible lore, to be given partially undeserved honor by President Nixon and Vice President Agnew at a White House gathering.

A free-wheeling plot enables the author also to parody the political climb of a conservative businessman, the largesse of trustworthy private foundations, and a family's nervous benevolence toward an adopted juvenile delinquent. In all such parables, Mr. De Vries appears to be struck by the paradox that some of the poorest intentions can bring about acceptable results. Justice and

social progress, in his jovial view, may well be much more natural by-product of mankind's often selfish pushing and hauling as of conscious striving toward desirable ends.

—Frederick H. Gukdry

Analysis

The End of a Presidency, by the Staff of the New York Times. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$10.

This is a vivid account of Richard Nixon's downfall from the viewpoint of those who bitterly opposed him.

If you could remove the hostile adjectives and slanted phrases which, for me, mar much of this book, it would stand as a substantially factual account. It adds information and insight.

Those who hated Nixon will enjoy reading it.

If you could remove the hostile adjectives and slanted phrases which, for me, mar much of this book, it would stand as a substantially factual account. It adds information and insight.

Those who thought that Richard Nixon could do no wrong and believe his undoing came not from his own acts but from his enemies, will find "The End of a Presidency" painful reading—but they may learn something.

Despite the biased and disdainful tone of some early parts of this account, after reading it all I felt that James M. Naughton's chapter on "Persuading the President to Resign" was worth the price of admission. It carefully, calmly, faithfully assembles the evi-

dence and circumstances which convinced most of the President's trusted and admiring Republican supporters in Congress that he was guilty and his resignation necessary.

No single force brought him down. Every instrument of government and governing contributed to that end—the Senate Watergate Inquiry; the impeachment proceedings of the House Judiciary Committee; the Watergate grand jury; and the unanimous ruling of the Supreme Court (which included four Nixon appointees) that he must comply with the prosecutor's subpoena of those 64 taped conversations the President had tried to withhold.

The central argument against impeachment was lack of direct evidence of wrongdoing by Nixon himself. Then the Supreme Court made its ruling on the tapes. The June 23 and other transcripts contained the evidence of obstruction of justice. At that point the only alternatives were impeachment or resignation.

One thing is clear—the Watergate's crimes didn't pay.

They were either unnecessary or accomplished exactly the opposite from what was intended. The administration had hoped to convict Daniel Ellsberg, but breaking into his psychiatrist's office caused the case to be thrown out of court. The Committee to Re-Elect the President did not need to steal secrets from the Democratic National Committee to win the elections. The White House "plumbers" were supposed to stop government officials from leaking government secrets—and never accomplished anything.

The answers to haunting questions—why Watergate? and to what end?—will have to wait until those who know speak out.

—Roscoe Drummond

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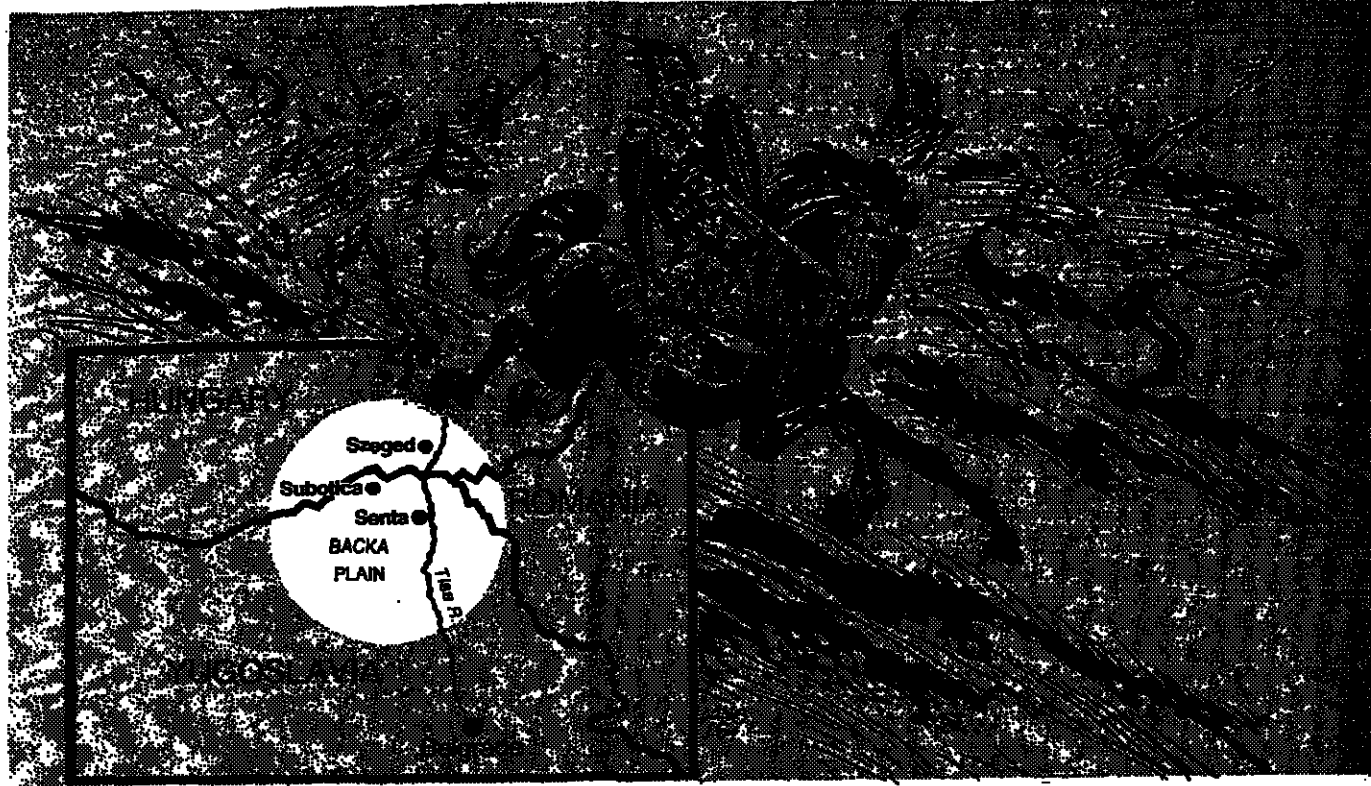
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science



Archaeologists still dream of finding Attila's golden tomb

By Eric Bourne
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade

Does the resting place of Attila, the leader of the Huns, lie beneath the broad Backa Plain in northeastern Yugoslavia?

Legend has it that Attila was buried in this area, in a gold chest which was then sealed inside an iron sarcophagus. This was then laid in a tomb and — legend again — the resting place flooded by diverting the waters of the Tisa River.

Later, it is said, the river reverted to its old course. And over the centuries many archaeologists have labored in hopes of a discovery which — in the event that legend should prove true — would rank with the fabulous find of Tutankhamen's tomb on the Nile.

Yugoslav and Hungarian archaeologists now re-exploring the Backa Plain do not totally exclude the possibility of finding Attila's tomb. What they are more confident about, however, is that their excavations may lead to some less-dramatic find which nonetheless would add to our meager knowledge of the warlike nomad tribes which ravaged much of Europe 15 centuries ago.

Huns unknown to history

Relatively little has ever come to light about the Huns. This lack springs at least partially from the nature of the Hun culture: not writing, they left no written records; nomadic, they established no lasting settlements as did colonizing Romans, Greeks, and others.

Experts from the museums of three ancient towns — Senta and Subotica in Yugoslavia and Szeged just across the border in Hungary — together with scientists from the Geomagnetic Institute here, are now probing ancient burial grounds in the Tisa valley which frequently have yielded up fragments of evidence of the Huns' way of life.

The search, called "Attila 74," is being conducted with modern electronic devices, including a differential proton magnetometer, with whose aid the team is examining one of the

largest of the "pyramids" which dot the area. These burial mounds are believed to have harbored the remains of unknown tribal chiefs and their treasure.

Like most of the tombs in Egypt's Valley of the Kings, these Backa burial mounds were plundered long ago. But recently, according to a Yugoslav News Agency report, the geo-magneticians undertaking the present search received "strange" reactions from deep inside a high-standing mound just outside the village of Martonos, near Senta. The mound, which stands in the midst of cultivated fields, is a mile from the Tisa River.

Reactions on their instruments suggested the presence of some large object, possibly iron and apparently much worn by corrosion. The experts estimated the find to be about 10 by 10 feet in its dimensions, and located about 25 feet inside the mound.

The search probably will not lead to Attila's golden chest. But the research members seem modestly sure they are on the track of "something" which will add to the history of the Huns.

Human origins questioned

Attila 74 is the result of earlier discoveries plus a detailed survey carried out by Yugoslav and Hungarian scientists of the many mounds, now definitely established as burial

places, which are spread over the whole Backa Plain. Meanwhile, away to Yugoslavia's west, some exciting and more specific finds have been reported which, some experts think, could upset the idea that humanity originated from Africa.

Prof. Mirko Malez, of the Yugoslav Paleontology Institute, has for the past 15 years researched his theory that the Dinaric formations along the Adriatic and the Karst region of the Istrian Peninsula to the north were the — or a — habitat of the first aboriginal men.

Recently, prisoners working in a stone quarry near Pula, the regional capital, stumbled into two caves where objects were found whose antiquity has since been established by the professor's follow-up explorations.

In the two caves, in a fjord of a river near Vrsar, he has since found fossils which seem to be of the species thought to link the monkey to primitive man. Stone tools and animal fossils were also found, as well as remains of bears, elephants, and unidentified amphibians.

Preliminary analysis of some of these discoveries in laboratories in Yugoslavia, Holland, and Britain, has suggested they are from 800,000 to almost two million years in age. Professor Malez is joining British scientists at London's Natural History Museum for further studies.

OUT OF THE LABORATORY

Appliances may be noise-pollution source

Unless you live next to a construction site or an airport, the major source of noise pollution in your home may be your very own electrical appliances. Dishwashers, garbage disposals, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, high-speed blenders, and

shop tools are usually the worst offenders.

These noisy conveniences are, in effect, compounded by the results of cost-cutting building techniques such as poorly insulated walls and ceiling.

Free booklet offers energy-saving tips

Fuel conservation, in the home and on the road, is the subject of a new 10-page booklet entitled, "Tips for Energy Savers." This consumers' guide is published by the Federal

Energy Administration and may be obtained, free of charge, by writing to: Federal Energy Administration, Office of Communications and Public Affairs, Washington, DC 20461.

Research notebook

Navigating without instruments

By Robert C. Cowen

People admire the way animals navigate, often over thousands of miles. Yet this might not seem so marvelous if we remembered how well we can do this ourselves.

As Keith Oatley of Britain's University of Sussex has recently pointed out, our reliance on compasses, charts, and electronics has blunted our sense of how to find our way. Yet, like homing pigeons, we have an innate ability to use environmental clues and a general sense of position to "feel" our way to a destination.

Decades of research show that pigeons can orient themselves by sun and stars, and by earth's magnetic field. Even if they can see only a patch of sky on a cloudy day, they can tell the sun's position by the way that sky patch scatters sunlight.

However, pigeons, or people, need more than a compasslike orientation to get a heading. They also need to know roughly where they are in relation to a destination. Experiments suggest pigeons have some such sense of position, even when hundreds of miles from home.

William T. Keeton of Cornell University, a leading pigeon navigation researcher, explains that pigeons seem to sense how they are displaced from their home latitude and longitude, information they may get partly from observing positions of sun or stars and from having an internal sense of home time. Thus, for example, if the sun were not where it "should be" when a pigeon's internal "clock" said it was noon, the bird would sense where it was relative to home for the sun to be that far out of position.

Such a position sense is not the same thing as having memorized a detailed plan of the landscape. But, since it fulfills a maplike function, you can call it a "mental map," Dr. Keeton says. Humans, Dr. Oatley notes, can develop such an intuitive maplike sense to a sophisticated degree.

He explains in the journal *New Scientist* that, while most of us can keep a sense of orientation to our starting point when walking around a strange city or countryside, we may not realize how much this can be developed to navigate without instruments. He

cites Polynesian navigators, whose art has recently been recorded in detail, as an outstanding example.

They can estimate how far they travel in a given direction. Like pigeons, they can orient by observing stars, sun, or even a patch of sky. But at the base of their skill is a "mental map" sense of relative positions of the islands among which they travel. They maintain an intuitive awareness for their own relative position too. This is far more than a vague feeling. Dr. Oatley says it is a clear mental picture of the progress of the canoe relative to the islands and to the rising or setting points of stars or sun.

Here is a sophisticated development of an ability we all possess. "... Our marveling at feats of animal navigation ...," Dr. Oatley observes, "derives partly from the fact that Western man has cut himself off from methods of finding his way without artifacts." It makes you wonder what other innate talents Western technological culture has suppressed.

A Wednesday column

consumer

Getting more for your phone dollar

Lawyer suggests ways to cut your phone bill

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor



Washington
Are you getting your money's worth out of the telephone?

Few people are, in the view of Arthur S. Curtis, a Washington lawyer who is president of the Telephone Users Association, Inc., and author of a practical paperback titled, "How to Save Money on Your Telephone Bills."

Interviewed — appropriately enough over the telephone — Mr. Curtis chatted about some of the more useful of the 40 money-saving tips in his book. He says the average telephone user often overlooks them.

First, he suggests, avoid unnecessary calls.

"Every time you reach for the phone, you're buying something — even though you may think it's only conversation," notes Mr. Curtis.

One way to save on long distance calls is to jot down in advance the points and questions you want to bring up. After a hard look at what you have written, you may decide a note by airmail would do just as well. If not, you are still likely to save money with a shorter call by having planned ahead.

Black costs least

Another saving may come by really thinking hard about the kind of equipment and local service you need, says Mr. Curtis. The basic black dial telephone costs the least and, if you can make do for a second telephone with a jack instead of another extension model, you will exchange a monthly rental charge for a one-time installation charge.

Also, when you move, Mr. Curtis suggests asking the phone company if you are entitled to a "snip-and-take" allowance on your next installation if you take your old phone with you.

Locally, there are many varieties of service. Charges may be based on anything from the number of calls you make each month to the length of time you talk. What Mr. Curtis strongly suggests is calling your local telephone company and asking for a letter that will spell out the kind of service you have (the number of calls allowed and the like) and the kind of service you could be getting at the next rate above, also the rate below. Then, study the letter against what you actually pay, and you may find another kind of service gives you a better value for your money.

Keep records of calls

For many consumers, it is long distance calls that really swell the

monthly bill. Mr. Curtis advises keeping a detailed record, watching the time of day (the rate is cheapest after 11 p.m. and before 8 a.m.), and thoroughly checking out the possibilities for free calls.

Many people, he says, are charged for calls they never made and don't check their bills closely enough to catch the mistake. He credits the phone company for being "liberal and understanding" on this issue, particularly if the consumer has records to back up his version of events.

Unlike the telephone industry, however, Mr. Curtis sounds a cautionary note on dialing direct. Don't do it, he says, unless you are sure the one you want is waiting at the other end of the line.

"My records show that on only about one of every two and a half tries will you get the party you want, and the minute someone answers you pay. ... Many business calls are wasted this way."

Write first

Since the person-to-person rate is generally two to three times that of the station-to-station rate, the difference may come out about the same, he says.

However, he argues that there are ways that he considers perfectly ethical and legal to establish that the one you want is there for a direct-dial call at the cheaper rate. One can always arrange it by letter, for instance.

Since there are no less than 15 variations in long distance rates, Mr. Curtis suggests a careful study of the possibilities. His own book of tips contains detailed rates between 50 major cities so that the reader can know in advance just what he will pay.

Any station-to-station calls involving operator assistance generally cost at least 30 cents more and often twice the price of the call itself.

Time your calls

Generally — on weekdays, evenings, and weekends — there is a minimum three-minute charge on station-to-station calls. Mr. Curtis suggests that an egg-timer or pre-arranged operator interruption may be a help. If your message is short, however, the very cheapest possi-

bility is the after 11 p.m. one-minute minimum. Even coast to coast, it runs a mere 35 cents.

Interestingly, the charge on person-to-person calls, always a minimum of three minutes, does not vary with the hour or day. There is variation, however, in the charge on any extra minutes after the three.

Also, says the Washington lawyer, "thousands of long-distance calls are free, but most people don't know about it."

He suggests that if you are calling a business, government agency (such as the Internal Revenue Service), or even sometimes a university, you check first with (800) 555-1212 to see if the organization you want happens to have a free 800 area code number in your area. The government, too, has its own long distance network for its employees, known as the Federal Telephone System (FTS), and Mr. Curtis suggests you ask the FTS local operator to contact the one you want and have him call you back on that line.

Call collect

Any consumer opting out on these possibilities is urged by Mr. Curtis to make one last attempt at a free call by placing a collect call to a large institution. Often, he says, they will refuse the call but offer to call you back on their Wide Area Telephone Service (WATS) line. If they have none, and you wish to reimburse them for accepting your call, he says, do.

"The way I waste most money on telephone calls," Mr. Curtis admits frankly, "is by making unnecessary calls and not writing down what I'm going to say in advance."

Asked how he got interested in this whole idea, he says it all began more than a decade ago when a friend of his who ran an employment agency and had given the phone company an estimated \$250,000 worth of business, encountered a few bad business months and had his telephone service cut off.

"He said, 'Curtis, do something about this.' I did and I began to discover a lot of improvements that could be made."

To send for Mr. Curtis' book, which includes plenty of record-keeping notes, send \$1.50 (covering the cost of postage) to Telephone Users Assoc., Inc., 816 National Press Building, Washington, DC 20004. Although it is not just hot off the press, he stands by the accuracy of the detailed rate schedules it carries and pledges: "When the phone company changes the rates, so will I."

Such a change could come fairly soon — by March 4 if the Federal Communications Commission approves an American Telephone & Telegraph Company request that would increase charges on about 70 percent of all interstate calls and whittle the current three-minute daytime minimum to one minute.

moneywise

Calculating yield of an annuity plan

By Robert Edwards

As I understand it, an insurance company will write an annuity for my \$50,000 that pays me \$190 each month for 11 years. At that time they will return \$22,000. They say the annuity can run for only 11 years. Is this a good return?

J.S.

Your numbers are confusing, as the only way it would appear that an insurance company could pay you an annuity of \$190 per month for 11 years certain would be to return a part of the principal each month. To pay you \$190 per month without using principal, your \$50,000 would have to yield 11.4 percent annually, an unusually high rate for an annuity.

If the annuity pays at that rate, where the accumulation to return \$22,000 more than you paid in after 11 years comes from is in doubt. A \$50,000 investment in bonds at 8 1/2 percent current would yield a monthly income of \$141.67 without disturbing the principal. Ask for clarification before going ahead with this proposed plan.

Self-employed funds

I am self-employed and invested my Keogh funds through a trustee bank in a real estate investment plan. This plan appears shaky, and I'm wondering — is my investment secured by the government?

K.M.

Self-employed retirement funds (Keogh) are not insured by the government unless the money is placed in a savings account insured by either FDIC or FSLIC, invested in U.S. Treasury bills, notes, or bonds including retirement plan bonds, or invested in agency bonds backed by the government.

Income from stocks

During recent years I invested about \$50,000 in mutual funds (4/8) and common stocks (1/6). Now that I'm retired with only Social Security, the funds and stocks pay very little income. Should I wait until the market recovers or sell and rebuy as my brokers suggest?

A.

Even though the prices of many stocks and mutual funds are far below their highs of a year or more ago, they may be yielding acceptable returns based on present prices. Thus, there would be little point in selling and buying something else that yielded a similar return. Without knowing the exact funds or stocks, specific advice is neither possible nor appropriate for these columns.

Unfortunately, other readers are in similar straits as a result of inappropriate investments and/or poor prior timing. At this point you or an adviser should determine the current value of your holdings and set a course of action to increase your income. Some stocks might be salable. Others could be held pending a recovery that will surely come. Any proceeds could be invested in discounted bonds yielding 8-plus percent on current prices.

Money market funds

What do you think of the money market funds' safety and return?

Mrs. D.P.

Money-market funds are mutual funds that invest in large certificates of deposit (CD's), bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and short-term U.S. securities instead of stocks. During credit-short periods such as we are currently experiencing, money-market funds have been

yielding investors from 9 to 10 1/2 percent net after expenses.

Capital is not insured, but the funds have concentrated their cash in high-grade CD's and prime commercial paper. You should examine the portfolio of the two funds you are considering: the holdings will be detailed in a prospectus or a recent earnings report. Since interest rates have been falling of late, be wary of a fund's attempt to maintain yields by investing in lower-grade money market instruments.

Discounted certificates

How do Pan American collateral trust certificates due in 1988 and selling at \$850 rate as a discount bond? The yield is currently about 17 percent. What is the risk if the bonds are secured?

B.A.
The Pan Am collateral trust certificates you mention carry coupons of 11 1/4 or 11 1/2 depending on the issue and were recently rated "B" which is sixth from the top rating of AAA. Any bond carrying a "B" rating is far from investment quality. The collateral trust certificates are probably secured by Boeing 747's and other jet aircraft. If Pan Am should go bankrupt, you could find yourself owning part of a 747, which could be good security. The risk could be when you get your money out of the bonds rather than if you get your money. The high yield represents a risk, and the "B" rating could make them hard to sell if you wished to unload them in the future.

A Wednesday column

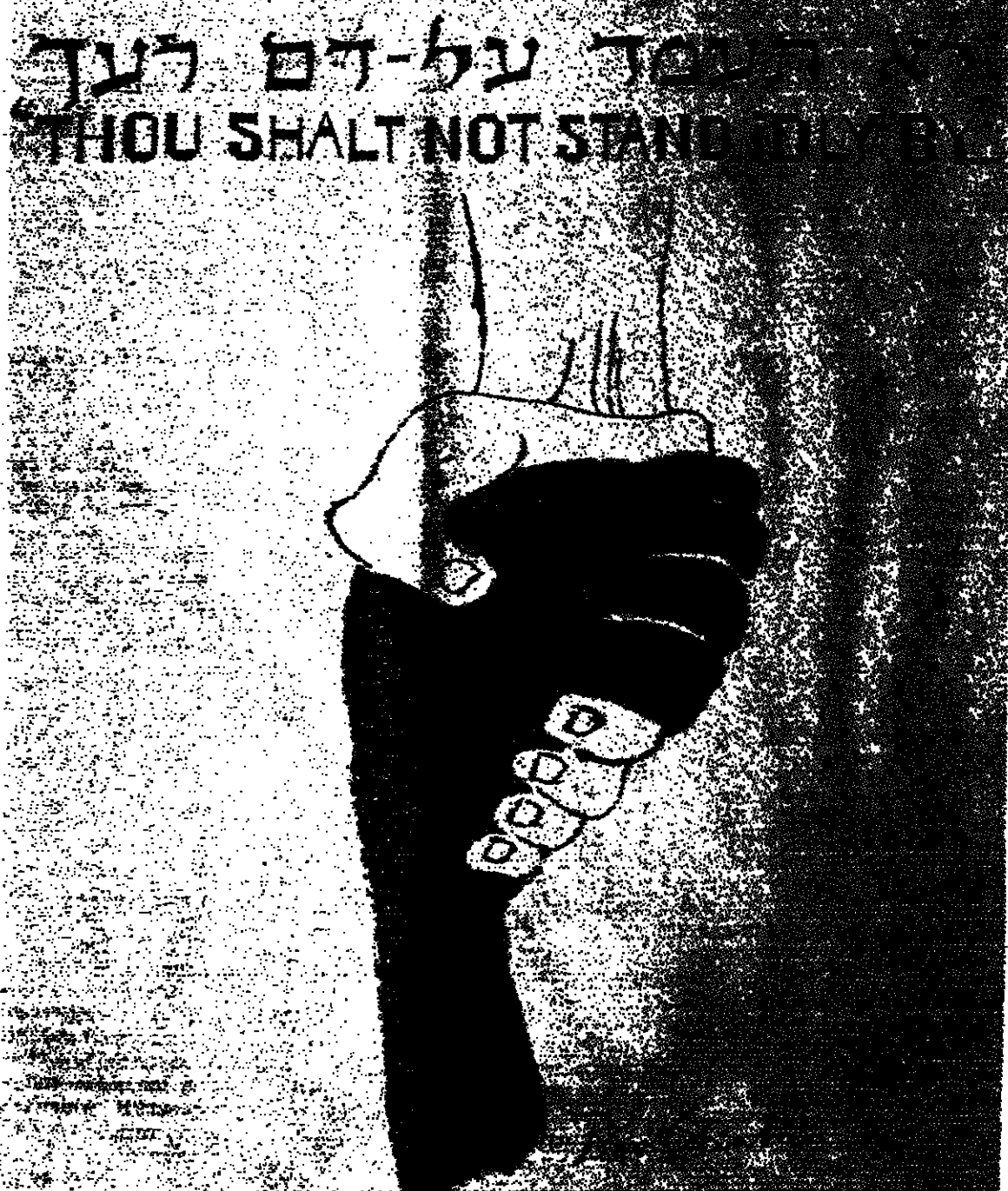
Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

The birthday

It was Martin Luther King's birthday and the monthly meeting of the NAACP in our little town had just gotten under way — (we'd gathered at the old African Methodist Episcopal Church on Magnolia and Tenth, some earnest black folks and a few white friends). A history professor from a small college nearby got up to say something about what Dr. King died for, adding how ironic that James Earl Ray was born and raised in this very town. And then we all stood up to remember Dr. King with a few seconds of silence. It had been six years since that terrible bullet had stung the Memphis air but you could feel the reverence, it was still that strong. When we sat down again our chairman noticed Councilor Bean and Mrs. Bean in the last pew. It's hard to say just why they came. Maybe there'd been a wrangle among the councilors — ("Look, Bean, none of us wants to waste a free evening, but one of us ought to show up, so how about it?"). Mr. Bean was a tense pear-shaped little man who was apt to jingle coins in his pocket as he talked. Mrs. Bean was a stout lady with an upturned smile on her melon-round face. She gave you the feeling that brotherhood was not really her strong suit. "We're always happy to welcome our City Fathers," the chairman began with his usual grace. "We'd be glad to hear a few words from you on this solemn occasion." Like a high school debater unexpectedly appointed to argue for the opposing camp, Mr. Bean struggled lamely, painting the air with vague heroic phrases that failed to camouflage what had to be a mammoth insincerity.

I mean fear oozed out between the cracks of each stilted word. "It's awful of course to hear (jingle jingle) that so many, uh, people still live below the poverty line . . ." (But, man, didn't you see that row of wobbly houses on your way here — homes with broken windows, broken people, porches falling through?) . . . and it's shocking to hear the poor are getting poorer, but we must remember that statistics are debatable, ahem, and the progress of your race is clear; still, we must continue the struggle I remember thinking, Well, which side of the struggle is he on? It wasn't hard to guess, he spoke with all the passion of a long distance telephone operator putting through a routine call. Mrs. Bean kept staring at the floor. I must confess I felt this dreadful flame of anger rising and a few unlovely epithets rocketed to mind. But the nonviolence in me won out. It was just that Mr. Righteous Bean looked so in ambush standing in that humble group: a small town man with a small town mind. I wanted to comfort him, squeeze his arm, to say with moss-soft words, There, there now Mr. Bean, we know how threatened you must feel, but there's nothing to fear in these kind black voices; you just sit down now and let us see what we can do to salvage this meeting. But suddenly, slowly, a gentle old black man rose up tall and his words a cleansing fire, he spoke a poem he'd made for Martin of simple justice, tenderness, tears, a song about hope that is born in the heart when a good man gives his life for his enemies and a good man gives his life for his friends. And we sat in silence and we wondered how things could get so tangled with the answer so plain and love so near.

Joanne Mazza Garinger



Courtesy of the Kennedy Galleries, Inc., New York

"Thou Shalt Not Stand Idly By": Brown, black and white gouache by Ben Shahn

A folksinger for the eye

Art is a means of distinguishing, and in a way isolating identity. So doing, it provides a voice to reach out of one apparent separateness and to be heard on another.

Ben Shahn (1898-1969) was a distinct instance of this reach, being an artist-speaker for the heart and mind, a folk singer for the eye. His line and his colors, like a guitar's,

were at home with ideas and carried words easily. They were especially good at telling about innate and more or less noticeable heroism.

Many of the American artist's subjects reflect the deepest resonances of his Jewish background, with its oriental overtones, and its special lyricism.

Louis Chapin

The Monitor's daily religious article

Is life worth living?

Admittedly, there are times in human experience when it seems entirely reasonable to ponder the question, "Is life worth the living of it? In the face of this heartache (or failure, or pain, or whatever), is there enough good to be gained or happiness to be won to give feasibility to the daily grind?" The glib answer of the optimist, "Good things are coming!" is seldom more acceptable than the pessimist's agreement with distress. But there is another way to look at our present circumstances. It is a way that ignores none of the evil we face but searches out a deeper reality, and in the searching uncovers a new set of circumstances whose spiritual substance in a very practical manner overcomes and overcomes the wrongs we face.

The new set of circumstances is spiritual, not material — not of "the flesh." Christ Jesus, who could offer monumental truths in a few words, said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing." The cure for the

evil of our experience is not basically in a change of material conditions but in a quickening of spiritual awareness. Whether or not material conditions change as a rightful result is not the main point. The substance of the good we need is spiritual.

Christian Science follows the pattern of Jesus' teachings in its effort to turn us away from hope in the flesh to assurance of spiritual possibilities. Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." Basically, our needs are spiritual, not material. Divine Love, or Spirit, could provide only out of its own nature.

There has never been a need, and there cannot be a need now or in the future, for which the spiritual answer has not been provided. This is one of the great differences between material conditions and spiritual reality: the former claim that our experience, if it is to suit our wants and ap-

parent needs, must be manipulated — hammered, so to speak, into desirable form, while the latter, spiritual reality, is already satisfying, complete, and sufficient to supply all the good there is.

So we can seek the spiritual reality as the ever-present condition beyond and above both the apparent good and the evil of our human circumstances.

And how do we do it? There is no formula available in Christian Science, no pattern of words or phrases offered that will change evil into good. But there is a way that leads from where we are to where we need to be — a gentle way of persuasion toward an increasingly more spiritual outlook.

It begins with the understanding — not at all difficult to arrive at, because it is native to our being — that man, as the Bible so clearly emphasizes, is the child of God. God is Spirit. Man, then, as the child, or image, of God, is spiritual, not material. The belief that man is material, of the flesh, is an illusion of the human mind — and illusions, no matter how well supported they may be by material evidence, are not binding upon thought. Man is more — much more — than material conditions make him out to be!

The way continues with the simple application of this understanding to the circumstances of experience, the simple correction of whatever beliefs contradict it. Then we find that a pessimistic agreement with the distresses of material circumstances is unjustified. And we find that the shallow optimism of "good things are coming" will yield to the realism of spiritual good at hand — always and ever at hand!

John 6:63: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494.

[Wherever on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

Daily Bible verse

None of us liveth to himself. — Rom. 14:7



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Of poets

The fruits come last yet feed some famished eye.
The bearers feel repaid for every pang,
We seek a solace that will never die
And find it in the words of them who sang
Truths that declare ourselves most beautifully.

T. Morris Longstreth

Something essential

W. H. Auden

I think that a lot of people have forgotten two or three worlds I think essential for life. A number have forgotten how to laugh — and by that I don't mean the Voltairian smile of reason, I mean belly laughter . . . the spirit of carnival — and how to pray.

If I talk about prayer, I think the petitionary side of it is purely a preliminary, superficial thing, because it is quite involuntary. Naturally, we are always asking: Can I marry the girl I love? Can I sell my house: or whatever. But a prayer really begins at the point at which one listens to a voice. I am not going to argue with people about this; I

would call it the voice of the Holy Spirit, you could call it the inner light. The only things you cannot call it, you cannot call it reason, and you cannot call it the superego, because the superego could never say anything new.

In the world of prayer we are all equal in the sense that each of us is a unique person, with a unique perspective on the world, a member of a class of one.

Excerpted from "Laughter and Prayer" which first appeared in The Columbia Forum © Copyright Winter 1970

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, January 15, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
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Ending economic drift

The most vital point about the economic blueprints given to the nation by President Ford and the congressional Democrats is that no time remains for dallying and debating over fine points or ideological differences.

The areas of agreement — and they are large — should be built on. President Ford came a long way in reversing himself on the need to stimulate the economy with a tax cut that would put \$12 billion into individual taxpayers' hands and another \$4 billion into corporate coffers. The resulting \$16 billion tax cut is on the low side of what some mainstream economists think needed. Stringing out the cuts between one in May and a second in September may postpone their uplift effect unnecessarily. Congress may want to push for an immediate cut in weekly payroll deductions as an alternative to the White House's plan. But the important thing is that there be no standoff in quibbling over the method of the cut, when any of the several alternatives may be reasonable and defensible.

Of course, one must be wary of promoting action merely for action's sake.

Yet the American people and their friends abroad want no repeat of the indecision and stalemate that marked the second half of last year.

Now is the time to end that drift. The sudden coming closer together of White House and congressional positions on the economy and energy make ending the drift possible.

In terms of specifics, a lot remains vague in each of the competing programs. The precise impact on gasoline and heating oil prices of Mr. Ford's proposed hike in imported and domestic petroleum taxes is not known. How much this would actually depress fuel use is not nailed down. How inflationary the hikes would be when passed on to consumers, or their recessionary impact on industries like autos and steel, is unclear. How the \$30 billion to be raised in new fuel levies will be redistributed to the poor who would be hardest hit remains to be specified.

In significant contrast with the White House, the Democrats in Congress want to give the government the power to delay price hikes up to 90 days. They want to authorize fuel allocations, gasoline rationing, and bans on weekend gasoline sales should the hikes

in gasoline prices fail to stem use. The President wants a one-year jump in the investment tax credit for business, as part of the redistribution of higher energy taxes.

Some of the vagueness and omissions of the rival presidential and congressional programs may be due to a pact to keep confrontation to a minimum, while maintaining enough of the traditional competition between parties and branches of government expected of them.

Also encouraging was House Speaker Albert's statement that he had promised Mr. Ford to "cooperate wherever we could," since "Republicans and Democrats are in this boat together."

Congress has given itself 90 days to whip its program into shape. We would prefer an earlier decision, in view of the gravity of the situation, but of course the plan must be thoroughly thought through. Unemployment is still climbing. And, on the energy side, there are no new wrinkles or proposals that were not already clearly in sight a year or more ago.

President Ford's often-mentioned skill at practical compromise has been partially shown in the package he outlined to the country Monday night. We hope he will follow through to ensure that his first year in office will end this summer with an effective economic and energy program under full sail.

Gaullist star

French Premier Jacques Chirac's star is rising. He has bolstered his position both in the government and in the country by taking over the leadership of the Gaullist party.

A month ago he won election to the post of party secretary general in a move which took the Gaullist "barons" by surprise. Now the party's national conference has overwhelmingly confirmed him.

President Giscard d'Estaing is not a Gaullist but leader of the small Independent Republican Party. To govern he has to rely on the Gaullists, still the biggest party in the National Assembly.

Under Mr. Chirac's vigorous leadership the Gaullist party may be poised for a political comeback. And this may well place limitations on the President's freedom of action in initiating new policies.

Peace hopes slowed in Rhodesia

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that Ian Smith, head of Rhodesia's white minority government, is backing down on the promises made to African nationalist leaders at the end of 1974.

Under strong pressure from South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster, the Smith regime agreed in December to a constitutional process for Rhodesia that would probably have led to the formation of a black majority government in five years time. As an immediate step it undertook to free all black African political detainees in return for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war on Rhodesia's borders.

But since the turn of the year the tone of statements coming from Rhodesia has grown noticeably harder. Law and Order Minister Desmond W. Lardner-Burke has suspended the release of detainees on the ground that the Rhodesian nationalists were not observing the cease-fire.

It is true that the cease-fire has been difficult to enforce. But African sources say the Smith government is chiefly responsible for violating the December agreement by failing to free all detainees immediately.

Landmark savers

It is less than two weeks since what seemed a vain cry went up in this space, among others, to save Washington's Willard Hotel, a landmark facing the martyrdom of commerce. Now its rescuers have arrived. And something has to be right with the world when a fine chunk of Americana is bought to be used and preserved by such true native sons as the National American Indian Council.

To cap it all the Rhodesian Broadcasting Company said flatly last weekend that Mr. Smith had ruled out majority rule by blacks.

The African nationalists responded bluntly to this with a headline statement of their own. Among other things they said they would not attend the proposed constitutional conference unless their list of eight specific demands was agreed to first. They also stressed that they would insist on British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan acting as chairman of any constitutional conference.

Mr. Smith is understood to be opposed to having Mr. Callaghan preside on the ground that the Foreign Secretary "tilts" toward the African nationalists. The Rhodesian Premier would prefer a neutral chairman.

Two factors account for Mr. Smith's present tough stance: pressure from his own "ultras" who persist in believing that Rhodesia's white minority can continue to rule, and this minority's increasing isolation since the collapse of Portugal's African Empire.

Peace hopes in Rhodesia have thus dimmed for the time being. But the fundamental facts remain unchanged. To put it in terms of simple arithmetic, it is impossible in today's post-colonial world for a minority of one quarter of a million whites to continue to claim the right to rule indefinitely over more than five million blacks.

Sooner or later Mr. Smith and his Rhodesian Front will have to bow before the logic of the situation and agree to a power-sharing formula as a step toward black majority rule.

In Mr. Vorster's words the alternative to a peaceful settlement is "too ghastly to contemplate."



The \$300 billion question

By Robert R. Bowie

Over a year has passed since OPEC began its four-fold increase in oil prices which now add some \$80 billion a year to the oil bill of importing nations. The intervening time has not been used effectively to deal with the problems posed by that move. There have been more speeches, conferences, and proposals than concrete actions.

For most of the year, for example, the U.S. has sidestepped the most serious part of the problem — the huge accumulation of funds paid but to the oil producers. To avoid economic disaster, ways must be found to reinvest these funds productively in the oil-consuming economies.

Until recently Treasury Secretary William Simon seemed to think this could be handled by the private institutions and the markets.

For Secretary Henry Kissinger it was a matter of strategy. His main target was a substantial price rollback, which he hoped to bring about by cutting demands, organizing consumers, and vetted threats. Apparently he believed that plans for recycling the surpluses might undercut his strategy. And for similar reasons he has resisted any organized consultation with the producers until the consumers had fully concerted their positions. In mid-November, however, the U.S. did float a proposal for a \$25 billion fund as a "safety net" for advanced nations in deficit.

While recognizing that the abrupt price rise has been seriously disruptive to the global economy, many outside experts take issue with the premises of the U.S. strategy.

They consider that the transfer problem can be handled by special measures for recycling. In the current Foreign Affairs, for example, Hollis Chenery, chief economist of the World Bank, argues that the transfer problem is manageable by suitable means. A price rollback of 20 percent or so (which he favors) would still leave some \$300 billion of surplus OPEC funds by 1980.

For the advanced consumers, as he sees it, the greatest danger arises not from the cost of oil but from the risk that the deficit problem will be mismanaged in such a way as to severely reduce rates of growth. Reborrowing surpluses from OPEC over the next decade could avoid this danger while imposing a burden for debt service of less than 2 percent of GNP and 7 to 9 percent of exports. This, he believes, can be handled without impairing growth of the oil-consuming countries. This would not of course solve the difficulties of the poorest nations, which would have to be handled by other means.

The recycling can be managed only by cooperation with the oil producers, not by confrontation. That point has been emphasized by many. It is the central thesis of another article in Foreign Affairs which offers some imaginative proposals for such cooperative recycling. In the view of its five distinguished authors from Europe, Japan, the United States, and Iran, the interests of both sides will be best served by collaboration to reinvest the OPEC surplus funds productively in the consuming countries.

Since the banking system cannot safely continue to handle these huge transfers, they suggest, there is need for additional institutions acceptable

to both the OPEC and oil-consuming countries. These might take the form of a family of mutual funds for OPEC investments which would take account of the legitimate interests of both sides. One type might buy government obligations; others could invest in specified classes of debts or equities of private firms or real estate according to prescribed guidelines.

The key point is that transfers on the vast scale required must be based on procedures and principles which satisfy both sides. Such collaboration calls for mutual understanding and accommodation. It can hardly be achieved by threats and pressure.

One may hope that such an approach will evolve from the compromise reached recently by Mr. Ford and M. Giscard d'Estaing. The agreed upon series of consultations among the consuming and OPEC countries could get the process started. After a year of delay there is no time to lose.

Dr. Bowie is a member of the Harvard Center for International Affairs and of the Harvard faculty.

Readers write

On children, food aid, taxes, and oil

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with much sadness and concern the article "It's back to work for new mothers." As mothers of newborn babies, the women cited may perceive their children's preschool years as practically endless. However, as our younger child approaches his fifth birthday I am acutely aware of how rapidly the first years of both our children have passed.

I write this letter as one woman who worked full-time teaching high school and college German and then chose to step outside employment when our children were born. My husband and I viewed the decision to have children as a commitment to give of ourselves and our time to them. This does not mean every minute of every day! It does mean that all my energies are channeled their way. It does mean that I am willing to see the eight years when they are home before both have full days at school as but a short period in the forty-two years of possible employment between my graduation and retirement.

For the many mothers who absolutely must work I wish that our system provided other alternatives. On the other hand, so many women have said to me, "I would go batty at home all day!" I can empathize with them. It is not always easy or fun. But these years at home can provide a woman with the opportunity to develop her own interests as well as find joy with her children. How many young mothers have found new satisfaction in crafts, writing, weaving, music appreciation, politics... the list is infinite!

My husband has returned to graduate study, providing me with a perfect excuse to return to full-time teaching. However, we both feel that my presence at home is worth certain financial sacrifices. And despite the frustrations, I do not want to miss the fun and rewards of these days with our

Point of view

Watergate's last loose end

By Roscoe Drummond

About all the most perplexing questions arising from the Watergate crimes have been answered in the long trial of evidence which reached its climax in the jury verdicts a few days ago.

All but one: Why? Why did Richard Nixon, who had used the presidency to accomplish so much that was bold and worthy, authorize or permit, condone and conceal offenses which on any rational basis could in no way serve his objectives and which in the end destroyed them?

The President naturally wanted to see Daniel Ellsberg punished for disclosing the government's private papers — and caused the case to be thrown out of court by trying to steal Ellsberg's psychiatrist's private papers.

The President naturally wanted to discover who in the administration was leaking highly sensitive diplomatic secrets to the press, but all the countering by the White House "plumbers" was fumbling and futile.

The President naturally wanted to win his re-election impressively, but the break-in at the Democratic National Committee was on its face the acme of stupidity. All the burglars could learn was how well the Democrats were losing the election impressively.

The Nixon campaign was never short of money. But it still went after it with a sledgehammer, and big contributors rushed to break the law.

At the time some sought to explain or minimize the Watergate offenses as "stupid and ashame," a kind of mental aberration by men who deemed their ends to be above the law.

But those who committed these offenses — the most powerful men in the administration — were not stupid or ashame (they knew what they wanted) and the offenses ranged over such a long period that they could hardly be an aberration.

I have long felt that the most grievous offense of Watergate is that it discredited the American democratic process. There was one set of rules for those in power and a different set for those out of office.

Mirror of opinion

Smaller portions

Several of our readers have written letters suggesting that restaurants should cut down on servings as a way of saving food. "I refuse to eat in a restaurant where I am served more than I can eat comfortably," writes Mrs. Marian Majors. "If everyone would do this, not only would food not be wasted, but the price of restaurant food could be reduced."

Readers in other parts of the country, it seems, are coming up with similar suggestions. "Thrifty" New Englanders have shown the way," a Washington Post reader reported. "In

In this state of mind political opponents became real-life "enemies" who were listed and impaled. A presidential campaign was not an honorable choice between differing views seeking voter approval; it was confrontation between "good" and "evil" — and the opposition was "evil." Thus the "enemies" deserved anything you could do to them and that included using the institutions of government to harass and try to destroy.

But Richard Nixon did not always treat a political opponent as a personal enemy. In one outstanding instance he put the welfare of the nation far ahead of his own interests at a time when many were pressing him to do otherwise. It was an act of magnanimity and potential self-sacrifice when he chose not to contest the 1960 election which Sen. John F. Kennedy had won by less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the votes. There was evidence that the count had been manipulated in Texas and Illinois.

When the two met in Florida shortly after the election, Kennedy greeted Nixon with the remark: "Guess we don't know yet who really is president-elect." Nixon replied: "No, you're president and that's final." Nixon knew that a contested election might be a year or more in the courts and that in the process the government could have been dangerously immobilized and democracy imperiled.

Did something change Richard Nixon? He alone can answer that — if he himself knows. He survived many harsh crises but he suffered one crushing experience in which the "enemies" may have been born — and never departed. After losing the presidency to Kennedy in 1960, he lost the governorship of California in a 1962 election which he hoped would provide him with a new and strong political base.

He wanted to win; he expected to win; he was sure he would win. When later in the evening the count showed he lost, he summoned a press conference his aides sought to restrain him from holding, and revealed himself bitter and irrational. A few months later he told me he would never again run for public office.

Stowe, Vt., last year my wife and I discovered a restaurant that offered steak in three sizes... Undoubtedly there are other restaurants which recognize that one can be adequately fed without over stuffing, like Charles Laughton playing Henry VIII. But the word hasn't gotten around."

Serving smaller portions in restaurants would lead not only to reducing the appalling waste of food in this country, but it might also lead to better dietary habits, generally. Here is another case where smaller could mean better. — Minneapolis Tribune

U.S. aid to Russia

To The Christian Science Monitor:

This is in connection with Paul Wohl's column, "Food: a tool in whose kit?" I am writing as one who was a grateful recipient of the food distributed by the American Relief Association in Russia during the famine and typhus epidemic following World War I. We did not know what the letters stood for but we did know that whenever we saw such a sign we could obtain help, and that that help came from the United States. Positively there was no discrimination in its distribution. Any survivor of that dreadful time heartily endorses the resolution of the Council of People's Commissars of July, 1923. The later statements are just not true.

Newtown, Conn. Andrei Hadiaikov

Taxes and old buildings

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The current efforts to save old buildings, especially those of historic and architectural merit, try to solve a problem while ignoring its cause, i.e., the present tax incentives to tear down and build anew or even not to rebuild at all.

Any attempt to counter this with property tax incentives to encourage modernization and rehabilitation of old buildings, including abandoned houses under so-called urban home-steading, simply increases the taxes for others and in most cases is unfair to those who have always maintained their property with proper care and

good stewardship without the benefit of tax incentives but who also need them.

Until taxes are removed from all improvements on the land, taxes at the federal level that encourage demolition reformed, and the property tax levied only on the value of the land that results from community expenditures and activities, few gains will endure from recycling old buildings and urban homesteading, for the assessor will have the final say in determining their longevity, which was the main cause of their decay and abandonment in the first place.

Auburndale, Mass. E. S. Capot

Mideast danger

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It's certainly true that the Arabs and the other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have played havoc with the world economy by driving the price to \$11.00 a barrel. If some relief isn't forthcoming there is bound to be an explosion. Nations are not simply going to just sit there and watch their economies go down the drain because Allah put most of the oil under the desert.

On the other hand, it does seem to me that one of the reasons the Arabs are so angry with the United States is that we have supplied the Israelis with most of the potent weapons they used to seize Arab lands — which they still hold. Now there is talk of another Israeli blitz. If it comes it will certainly bring another embargo, alienation of our NATO allies who really depend on Arab oil to live, and maybe a confrontation with Russia.

Hackettstown, N.J. Frank Harvey

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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